

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

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The Wheat Pools

Saskatchewan

Regina, June 20—(Guide Special Correspondence).—As promised last week the Saskatchewan wheat pool went over the top on Monday, and has been making steady gains in acreage ever since. Up to this evening there have been received, all told, 6,330,000 acres, covered by 45,725 contracts, an average of 136 wheat acres to the contract. It is interesting to note that the first contract checked last August was for 135 acres, and the average has been consistently sustained throughout the whole period of the drives.

The old war phrase "over the top," has been used to great effect in our wheat pool campaign, and it is almost with regret that the organization management has wrapped it snugly in mothballs and consigned it to honored retirement. It will probably not be needed for another four years.

Expect Seven Millions

With it have gone the constituency organizations and only mopping up parties are left to gather in the stray acreage, not yet signed up. With these mopping up parties it is expected that the seven million mark will be reached before the drive has completely lost its momentum.

The clerical staff is still busy engaged in registering the acreage as it rolls in, with the added duties of preparing for the election of delegates. This in itself is no small work. The province is being divided into 16 electoral districts, the basis of division taking into consideration both acreage and contracts, in order to make the representation as fair as possible. Each of these districts will be represented on the board of directors by a farmer engaged in the production of grain and living in the district which he represents.

It is probable that these districts will be divided again into 10 sub-districts allotted on the same basis and using the municipality confines as boundaries, with one, two or three municipalities to the sub-district according to the sign up. Each of these sub-districts will elect one delegate, and the 10 delegates so elected will represent the whole district and appoint the director for that district.

Pre-election Activities

Every municipality in Saskatchewan has already sent in at least one nomination and some are represented by as many as 10. The total number of nominations received to date is very close on a thousand, and every nomination is sponsored by six other contract signers. This means that approximately 6,000 farmers have already busied themselves with the pre-election activities. No other evidence is needed to convince the most skeptical that the Saskatchewan wheat pool was not undertaken nor carried through in jest.

The provisional board of directors has been called to meet early next week, when the final arrangements for the elections will be made. It is planned to have the ballot papers in the hands of the contract signers by Saturday, June 28. Other important matters will also be taken up, in order to smooth the way of the completion of the organization when the new board of directors takes charge.

Manitoba

The executive of the wheat pool met in Winnipeg last week to go over the suggested by-laws which will be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders of the pool at Brandon, on July 2-3. Members of the executive expressed satisfaction with the progress of the pool and the steady increase of membership. Contracts are coming in daily and canvassers report that with the finishing of seeding and the opportunity to devote time to canvassing, the acreage under contract will be much increased in practically every district.

At the end of last week there had been held about 60 of the 89 local meetings to be held throughout the province for the purpose of forming locals of the wheat pool, electing local officers and appointing delegates to the shareholders' meeting at Brandon. Reports received at the central office show that these meetings, in the main, were well attended and a keen interest in pool affairs was shown. Several of the meet-

ings passed resolutions in favor of a central selling agency for the pools of the three prairie provinces and supporting the fullest measure of co-operation looking toward successful operation of the pools.

Arrangements are being completed for the shareholders' meeting at Brandon, in the Town Hall on July 2. It has also been decided to have a tent on the Brandon Fair Grounds in charge of a pool worker who will explain the pool plan to interested enquirers and attend to the distribution of literature on the subject.

Big Co-operative Elevator Plan

A Chicago news dispatch states that a detailed plan, under which five large grain concerns and 5,000 co-operative elevators would come under producer control, was formally submitted to the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation on June 20.

Under the plan submitted, co-operative grain marketing organizations eventually would be accorded the trading privileges of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The corporation resultant of the consolidation under the proposed plan would become "grower-owned, financed and controlled."

"The proposal contemplates using the facilities of existing exchanges and operatives, in accordance with their established rules," says the announcement of the farm bureau.

Farmers Will Investigate

The statement does not reveal by whom the plan was submitted.

"It is understood that the tentative plan has been presented to other farm organizations," the farm bureau announcement said.

A committee selected by President O. E. Bradfute, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been appointed to examine the plan and shape the legal details of the merger. The personnel of the committee probably will be announced within the next few weeks, and the report of the examiners will be ready for the entire farm bureau membership before fall, according to the present plans of Mr. Bradfute.

The financing of the consolidation is expected to be cared for with the funds which ordinarily make the "rebate" to the producer under co-operative marketing systems.

While the legal and financial details of the plan were not made public by the federation, it was suggested that the "rebates" might be diverted into a sinking fund for the amortization of the consolidating debentures, stocks and bonds.

Details of financing, reaching to hundreds of millions of dollars, will make the chief demands upon the efforts of the committee, in the view of those who have followed the trend of recent negotiations in the grain trade.

It is understood that the firms proposing this plan for consolidating certain private and practically all the co-operative elevator concerns in the country are: Armour Grain Company, Bartlett, Frazier Co., Rosenbaum Co. and J. C. Shaeffer Co.

Ocean Cattle Rates

Ocean rates on cattle were before the House of Commons last Friday. Members of the Progressive Party submitting facts and figures in this connection which drew from the minister of trade and commerce the admission that something would have to be done to get rates reduced, or the stock raisers in Western Canada would have to go out of business for lack of markets. The minister promised that the government would give special attention to this subject during the coming recess, and it was also announced that the government had sent W. T. R. Preston to England to see if anything could be done on the other side. The introduction of Mr. Preston's name led to a political discussion in which the rates on cattle disappeared in the background. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, however, agreed with the Progressives that there was no justification for the present increased rates over pre-war rates, and he expressed the opinion that if the government could not secure a reduction in rates it would be justified in taking special steps to force a reduction by means of competition.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Six Members Withdraw from Progressive Parliamentary Organization and Form New Group—Forke Repudiates Suggestion that Progressives Have Departed From Principles Upon Which They Were Elected—

By H. E. M. Chisholm

O TTAWA, June 20.—A new group in parliament has been born during the past week. It cannot be called a party, for the reason that its creation is based upon opposition to party organization, party discipline and whip domination. It is an off-shoot of the Progressive party and consists of six members, one of whom is a lady. The six members in question are: Miss Agnes Macphail, of South Grey; Robert Gardiner, of Medicine Hat; E. J. Garland, of Bow River; D. M. Kennedy, of West Edmonton; H. E. Spencer, of Battle River, and M. M. Campbell, of MacKenzie. The original group consisted of seven, and included Preston Elliott, of Dundas, but Mr. Elliott, at the last moment, when called upon to sign his name to the ultimatum delivered to the parent body, declined to do so. It may be stated that hovering on the outskirts of the new group are several of the independent members of parliament, including Shaw and Irvine, of the two Calgaries.

The declaration of independence, signed by the six members, is a somewhat lengthy document. Summed up in brief, it is a "respectful" protest against a party system organized and dominated from the top. It is contended in the letter that it was to combat this very thing that the Progressive movement was originated, and that there was nothing further from the minds of those who elected the Progressives than the building of another party machine after the model of the old.

"As we see it," the new group says, "there are two species of political organization—one the political party that aspires to power and in so doing inevitably perpetuates that competitive spirit in matters of legislation and government generally, which has brought the world well nigh to ruin; the other is the democratically-organized group which aims to co-operate with other groups to secure justice rather than to compete with them for power. It is as representative of this latter type that we take our stand, and in doing so, not only remain true to our convictions but have regard also to the obligations which we undertook to the farmers' organizations in our constituencies. Our task is to represent our constituents by co-operating in parliament with all parties and groups so as to secure the best possible legislation for Canada as a whole."

Not Sufficiently Aggressive

It is charged in the letter that at the last session of parliament the majority of the Progressive party failed to put up such a fight on the floor of the House for banking reform as the circumstances demanded, particularly in connection with the granting of ten-year instead of one-year charters to banks. Complaint is also made that sufficiently aggressive action was not taken in connection with immigration policy and other matters.

"The divergence of viewpoint has been so marked," declares the new

group, "that it would seem in the best interests of the movement that we be left free from constraint to work for the cause independently of the present parliamentary organization. Such a course, we believe would enable us to co-operate more harmoniously and freely with those who remain in the Progressive group, and who are in agreement with us on any particular issue." The new group, in other words, repudiates all ideas of leadership, whip, or caucus, and has not even adopted a name. That is not to say, however, that a name will not be applied to the new body, and already in the corridors many suggestions are being made. Among the names suggested are the Fabians, Utopians, Gingerites, Lone-handlers, Bronchos, Feminists, Futurists and Egoists. One of these may stick.

Robert Forke's Reply

The answer given to the new group by Robert Forke, on behalf of the Progressive party, is short and to the point. It may be quoted in full as follows:

"June 20, 1924.

"Miss Macphail, and Gentlemen:

"Your communication of June 14 has been duly transmitted to the members of the Progressive party in parliament.

"While no one can question your right to take the course you propose, the Progressive members regret that you have seen fit to withdraw from the caucus for reasons which they cannot but regard as unsubstantial and inconclusive. When you say that the Progressive group in parliament has departed from its fundamental principles they must emphatically deny the allegation. Whatever interpretation you may have placed on the attitude or action of your colleagues it is not true that the group has diverged in any respect from the principles for which it has stood from the first. The principle of constituency autonomy, involving methods of organization in the country, does not affect the organization of the group in parliament, and has nowhere been departed from.

Principles Always Maintained

"The instances which you adduce in support of your contentions resulted from the expression of various sectional viewpoints, but these divergencies did not involve a departure from Progressive principles. They were rather the honest expressions of the opinions of men who, like yourselves, are responsible to their constituents. Moreover, they were mainly differences concerning matters of procedure and other questions which in no sense touch the principles to which we adhere in common. To interpret such instances as a departure from Progressive principles is quite gratuitous and not a little unfair to those with whom you were then associated.

"The differences between us would appear to arise in connection with our parliamentary organization. Three years ago the Progressive members adopted the usual form of parliamentary organization with leader, whip and

caucus, but they by no means became servile to it. The meetings of the caucus have been held in exactly the same spirit and manner as the meetings of our local organization and conventions at home. They have possessed the same strength and the same weakness, neither more nor less. Whip domination, autocratic leadership, and majority coercion would be as distasteful to us as to you, but no endeavor has been made to establish them, neither has any attempt been made, as you suggest, to build up a solid political party on the old lines. Only time, experience and continued association of the various sections of the party will produce the ideal parliamentary organization. Your objections to the present form of organization seem to us to be caused rather by suspicion and personal sensibilities than by any fundamental. They arise in every organization where men have full liberty of expression, and will appear in any that might be substituted for the present caucus. Unity of purpose and of action and a definite parliamentary organization are essential to any effective action in the House of Commons, and to the attainment of the practical reforms which our constituents look to us to pursue.

"We trust that further consideration may lead you to the realization that co-operation from without the group can never be as effective for our common purposes as united action within it.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) R. FORKE,

"On behalf of the Progressive group."

Party Has Done Good Work

It may be stated that in the caucus which preceded the preparation of the letter in question, and at which the action of the "Lone-handlers" was discussed, there were many members in favor of issuing a much stronger answer. The opinion was expressed that at a time when the influence of the Progressive party as a whole upon

the politics of the Dominion is being emphasized in the press, it was quite unfortunate that the impression should be created in the country that there was a serious split in their ranks. Resentment was felt by many conscientious workers in the party that the implication should go abroad that little or nothing had been accomplished during the past two sessions in the nature of reform. Progressive members generally sincerely believe that they have had something to do with the bringing about of a budget such as that which was delivered this session. They believe further that they were instrumental to a large extent in the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. The decision of the government to apply the single transferable vote in single-member constituencies they also regard as an accomplishment in which they had a part, and they believe that, man for man, they have had quite as much to do with the proposed banking reforms as any of the members of the new group who sat on the committee. It was decided, nevertheless, that the reply to the dissenting members should be as dignified as possible and should be free from self laudation.

Status of New Group

The question, however, arises as to what the status of the new group will be in the House. Woodsworth, of Centre Winnipeg, and Irvine, of Calgary, have declared themselves as being the Labor party in the House, and as a consequence have been accorded representation upon committees. The new group repudiates the name of party and it is difficult to see how it can secure any representation whatsoever upon the committees in question. As a rule the various committees are chosen by the three whips in consultation with each other, and by courtesy the Labor party has been recognized. Four of the six dissenting members of the Progressives are on the Banking

Continued on Page 23

VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

The Moderation League, the Hotel Keepers' Association, the Brewers and the Liquor Interests are co-operating against Prohibition. They are working "together" for a Government Liquor Sales System and for Retail Beer Shops. They advise you to vote against Prohibition and for System B. We advise you, in the interests of Saskatchewan Homes and Children, for the benefit of Saskatchewan Citizens and Purity in Saskatchewan political life, to mark your ballot with a X as below:

NOTE.—Your ballot will be spoiled if you fail to vote on Question 1.

Question 1.—Are you in favor of Prohibition in Saskatchewan?

YES NO

Question 2.—If a Liquor System under Government Control be established which of the following do you favor?

(A) Sale by Government Vendors in Sealed Packages of all Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

or

(B) Sale by Government Vendors in Sealed Packages of all Spirituous and Malt Liquors and also sale of beer in licensed premises.

(2) Every elector voting shall answer Question 1, and a ballot upon which no answer is given to Question 1 shall not be counted.

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The Newest Protection

JUST before Easter, Premier Bruce, of Australia, in a speech at the banquet of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Sydney, N.S.W., announced the policy of the Commonwealth government with regard to protection and agriculture. As the Australian farmer is practically in the same position as the Canadian farmer, we reproduce from The Country News of South Australia, the essential part of Premier Bruce's speech, which is of interest as showing how the Commonwealth government proposes to assist an industry that cannot be protected by a tariff, while maintaining a strongly protectionist policy.

"After declaring that they all had confidence in Australia, Mr. Bruce said—We are faced with the duty of developing the most potentially rich yet uninhabited country on the face of the globe. We have only five-and-a-half-million people, limited financial resources, and grave difficulties in finding markets for even what we produce today. In addition we are burdened with a national debt of £800,000,000, created in a great measure as a result of our actions in the late war. To carry out our great task we must increase our man-power, expand our financial resources, and secure an ever-widening market for our production. In other words, our requirements today are men, money and markets. While I was in Britain I did everything in my power to secure better opportunities for Australia in the British market. Until the proposals submitted to the Economic Conference are considered by the House of Commons it is impossible for any one to say how far those efforts have succeeded. I am, however, reasonably confident that the proposals, so far as they contemplate an increased preference under existing duties, will be sanctioned by the British parliament.

The Home Market

"The policy of Australia, endorsed by an overwhelming majority of our people, is one of protection. To that policy I subscribe, and, believing, as I do, that only through it can we ensure well-balanced development, and realize to the fullest extent the economic and commercial possibilities of this great continent, for it I am prepared to fight. Is a doctrine of protection tenable in the face of Australia's present circumstances? I say without hesitation that there are no free-traders in this country, and that there could not be in the face of our national circumstances. We are a young people with all our industries in their infancy. Are we prepared to allow these young industries to be strangled in their infancy by the well-established industries of older countries? You can only prevent this happening by rendering a measure of assistance to your producers in the markets where they dispose of their production. A moment's consideration will convince almost every primary producer that the assistance that has been rendered to him through the protectionist tariff has been one of the greatest benefit, establishing his industry apart from the prevention of unfair competition. The building up of a home market under a protection system has also been of material assistance to the primary producer. When he was struggling to capture his own home market a protection policy aided him. It is in the interests of our primary producers that our secondary industries should prosper and expand, thus increasing that best of all markets, the home market, in which they can find an ever-increasing consuming power for their production. It is vital to the secondary industries that our primary industries should expand and should find the necessary markets for their ever-increasing production.

The Foreign Market

"The policy which has to be pursued to attain that end is the rendering of assistance to our producers in finding these markets. As far as the home market is concerned that can be done through the tariff and the continuance of the protectionist policy, to which

an overwhelming majority of the people of Australia subscribe. The government, after the fullest consideration of the whole question, propose that a portion of the revenue derived from the tariff, which is designed to assist our producers, who have to look to the home market towards which our producers who seek their markets overseas have to contribute, shall be employed in rendering help to the latter in those overseas markets. In order to ensure that a substantial sum shall be available for the assistance contemplated in promoting our export trade, the government will allocate a part of the budget surplus, which is now fortunately certain for the present year, in addition to a definite appropriation from the customs revenue derived for the year 1924-25. It is considered that the assistance which will be rendered can be given in three ways: (1) In the overseas market itself; (2) on the sea during transit; (3) within the Commonwealth or State. With regard to the overseas market itself, this will include assistance in finding and developing new markets, ensuring that our produce is efficiently and economically marketed, is well advertised, and is sold as Australian produce, thus creating a demand and reputation for that which we produce. As regards assistance on the sea during transit, this will include freight subsidies, bounties on exports, improvement of refrigerating space, and the acceleration of our transport services. With reference to the assistance within the Commonwealth or State, this will involve co-operative action between the various state governments and the Commonwealth government, in connection with improved transport facilities, reduced freight, and shipping charges, and such other action as may be determined after consultations between the respective governments.

Must Maintain Efficiency

"The government are prepared to take action to assist our producers in the overseas markets in the manner I have indicated, but they are determined to do nothing to undermine the initiative, enterprise and self-reliance of our people. The basic principle of the government's present proposals is that they are prepared to help those who are prepared to help themselves.

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Heads Sask. Creameries

Alexander P. McLean, manager of the Canadian Packing Company, has been appointed general manager of the



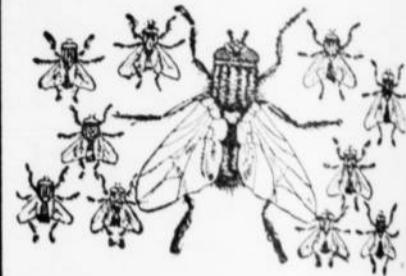
A. P. McLean
Appointed general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited, with headquarters in Regina. Mr. McLean has served as president of the Canadian Produce Association, and was at the time of his new appointment president of the Manitoba Dairy Association.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 25, 1924

The Newest Protection

The speech of Hon. S. M. Bruce, prime minister of Australia, which we reproduce on another page in this issue of The Guide, affords an interesting example of the development of protectionist policy where such policy is manifestly disadvantageous to a large section of a nation. Premier Bruce stoutly defends a protectionist policy but he frankly admits that it is a tax upon the Australian farmer, who produces for export, and he recognizes that protection can only be applied in the market where the product is disposed of. Hence his fervent support of a preference in the British market for Australian farm produce and his disappointment at the rejection of the preference proposals of the Imperial Economic Conference by the British parliament, may be imagined.

Because the Australian farmer cannot be protected in his own market, and because he has to pay the shot for the protection of manufacturing industry in Australia, Premier Bruce announces a new policy for agriculture. The Commonwealth government will appropriate money for the purpose of promoting the interests of agriculture in overseas markets, in cheapening and facilitating transportation to such markets, and in devising, in co-operation with the state governments, other measures to assist agriculture at home. It will spend money in finding new markets and in developing the existing markets for Australian farm produce, in subsidizing ocean transportation, in bounties on exports, and on the improvement of refrigerator services, and will seek to secure better and cheaper transportation facilities in Australia itself.

The idea underlying this policy is evidently that the contribution which the farmers make through the protective policy to the support of secondary industries will be returned to them in these special privileges. The idea is not new in Australia. Every state in the Commonwealth has a board, one of the duties of which is to fix wages and conditions of labor in accordance with official statistics regarding the cost of living and the condition of industry. The intention in establishing these boards was to see that the protection given industries by the tariff was shared with the workers in the industries, who, as long as immigration was unrestricted, were subject to competition while their employers were protected against it. In other words, the workers were to share in the proceeds of the higher prices created by a protective tariff. This plan became known as The New Protection.

The new policy announced by Premier Bruce is simply an extension of that idea; it is a proposal that inasmuch as the farmers cannot be protected in the market in which they must sell their produce, they shall, by special concessions, be allowed to share in the special condition created by the protective system at home. Industrial workers share in it by the fixing of conditions of employment; agriculturalists are to share in it by concessions intended to reduce the costs of marketing their produce. The new protection, in effect, is an admission that a protective tariff raises prices and is a burden upon parts of the community and that equity demands some form of readjustment. That readjustment protectionists propose to make in an effort to apply protection all round, which logically, is the negation of protection, since if it be equitable, it means returning to the people what has been taken from them by protection.

thus leaving everybody just where they were. Practical politics, however, is not invariably logical, and politicians apparently find it easier to fool with the idea of protection all round than to break the fetters of a protective system, and to proclaim policies on the principle that as protection cannot be abolished those who have to pay for it might as well make the best of it and get what they can out of it. "Judgment throughout the agricultural areas which constitute the basis of Australia's welfare," says the Country News, official organ of the farmers of South Australia, "will be by no means unanimously favorable to the newest protection."

Successful Pool Campaign

Official figures issued by the Provisional Board of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool are to the effect that more than 6,130,000 acres of wheat are now signed up on the five-year contract. This was the minimum figure required before any of the contracts were binding. Now that one-half the wheat acreage of Saskatchewan is signed up the wheat pool is assured for that province.

In Manitoba the acreage under contract in the pool is in excess of 700,000, being probably about one-third of the total acreage. The period for withdrawal passed with but few cancellations, and action is now in progress to constitute the permanent pool.

The Alberta pool acreage has been increased during the year, and now exceeds considerably one-half of the wheat being grown in that province.

With the sign-up campaigns practically completed there is a total of approximately 10,000,000 acres of wheat under five-year contract in the prairie provinces. This means that 150,000,000 bushels of wheat of the 1924 crop will be marketed by the pooling system. It constitutes by far the largest wheat pooling project yet undertaken in the world, and the volume of wheat is sufficient to give the pooling system a thorough test.

Already the directors of the three prairie pools have conferred upon the matter of creating one selling agency for the three pools. Undoubtedly this is the best method of operation to give the pool members the maximum returns for their wheat. The hope of success in the pooling system is in the orderly marketing, or merchandizing of a large volume of wheat. This cannot be accomplished to the fullest degree with three pools competing in the same market. The moving spirits in all three pools are fully seized of the importance of this fact, and no doubt one selling agency will be established before the crop movement begins.

A Tariff Board

In his budget speech, Premier King stated that the government had under consideration the appointment of "a body of experts to be known as a tariff committee, or a tariff board," whose duty would be to give advice to the government on tariff matters. This proposal is interesting in view of the fate which overtook the Tariff Commission Bill of the government of Sir R. L. Borden in 1912. The object of that bill according to Sir Robert Borden, was to appoint a "tariff commission of men who will be wisely selected for that purpose, and who will collect information in a systematic and effective manner, and put it in such a form that the government can avail themselves of it: information which will be available for

the purpose of discussion in this parliament when any tariff changes are proposed."

The Liberals opposed the bill, Sir Wilfrid Laurier saying: "I object to a commission entrusted with the collection of information on all the subjects mentioned in the bill, which will do it with the view of preparing a brief for the minister and not simply for the purpose of collecting information." The Senate, which was overwhelmingly Liberal, amended the bill so as to add to the information to be collected by the commission, and as the government would not accept the amendment, the bill was dropped.

In what particulars the proposal of the present government differs from that of the government of 1912 is not apparent, but it seems to be attractive to protectionists. The Montreal Financial Times in this connection says:

If the government decides to bring in a recommendation for a tariff board of expert business men who could work out a protective tariff high enough to protect Canadian industry, and not high enough to oppress the public, and are really sincere in such a policy, they should receive the full support of the Conservative protectionists.

There isn't any doubt whatever that if that be the policy of the government the support of the protectionists will be forthcoming. No body of "expert business men" or any other kind of experts could "work out" such a tariff. If that has to be the work of the board proposed by Premier King, the country would be better without it. It should not be the business of the board to "work out" a tariff of any kind; its business should be to put before the government, in a form available for the use of parliament, the truth, as far as it can be ascertained, regarding the effects of tariff legislation upon the economic life of the country as a whole. It is for the government to frame policies in the light of the information collected by the board, and for the board, if requested by the government, to "work out" the effects, or probable effects, of any proposed legislation. A board of that kind would, at any rate, serve a useful purpose, although the information might just as easily be collected by the Bureau of Statistics, but a board which has to work within the confines of the proposition that protection is necessary and must be maintained, would prove a positive hindrance to the adoption of progressive policies.

Rural Credits

Although the expense involved in transforming the bare prairie into a first-class productive asset is considerable, and is, as a general rule undertaken by men with scanty or moderate means, the question of the organization of rural finance in Canada has been largely secondary to that of settlement and cultivation of the land.

This has not been due to any lack of example, for in Europe the organization of farm finance has existed for a great many years, and in such new countries as Australia and New Zealand, where the conditions are for all practical purposes identical with those in Western Canada, the state has given special attention to the financial aspect of settlement and has provided credit facilities for settlers. Recently the United States government has established a comprehensive system of rural credits at reasonable interest rates and terms of repayment that are suitable to agriculture. Canada, as an agricultural country, is among the last to grapple boldly with the question, although

the provincial governments have done a great deal within their somewhat limited sphere. The Dominion government, however, shows signs of awakening to the importance of the question not only to the farmers but to the nation. The exodus from the farms has created a feeling of alarm, and it is being realized that something must be done to stop it and make farming more attractive to those who have the desire and the ability to farm but lack the capital. The special committee on agricultural conditions recommended last year that a federal system of rural credits should be established without delay, and Dr. Tory's report to the minister of finance, a review of which appears on another page, not only endorses the recommendation of the committee but points the way for action.

It is not merely a question of furnishing money. It is not incorrect to say that there is no lack of money for loans on the security of farm lands or for assisting production—at a price, and it is the price that counts. Ordinary mortgage loans cover too short a period, and the rate of interest is too high. It is true mortgages may be renewed, but the renewal costs money and the legal costs have steadily increased and added materially to the burden. There is also the "barren area" of credit—from six months to three years—in which the lack of adequate credit facilities is a handicap on mixed farming, dairying and cattle raising. Private enterprise is practically out of this field and the provincial systems are totally inadequate.

Only the Dominion government can efficiently organize rural finance, and mobilize farm securities so as to secure interest rates and terms of repayment that are compatible with the peculiar characteristics of farming and its place in the economy of the nation. This applies with equal force to long-term, intermediate and short-term credits. The government has been shown

how it can be done, and, as Dr. Tory says, the time to do it is right now.

The Defeat of Smuts

It must be admitted, and in no spirit of carping criticism, declared a writer on South African public affairs in a recent article, that General Smuts "attains far greater heights in world councils than he does in the South African House of Assembly." It seems to be another case of a prophet not being without honor save in his own country, for the Smuts administration has just been defeated in a general election and Premier Smuts rejected by his own constituency. The world sees something in General Smuts that is not equally apparent to, or is considered of minor importance by, the South African electorate.

General Smuts has been defeated by a combination of his opponents, the Nationalists and Labor, but back of the combination is a popular discontent such as has been manifested in every country, and which has been changing governments everywhere. The people of South Africa, like those of other countries, are irritated by a continuing high cost of living and unemployment, and they have expected legislation of a remedial character from the Smuts' administration which has not been forthcoming. Hence the combination of the Nationalists and Labor, a combination effected for the sole purpose of throwing out the Smuts administration. It is an unnatural alliance, the Nationalists representing conservative elements, and Labor radical elements of the community. The alliance was only effected by the Nationalists dropping the separatist and republican part of their platform, and Labor its socialist planks. As they will now be called upon to form a government, for Labor will hold the balance of power in the

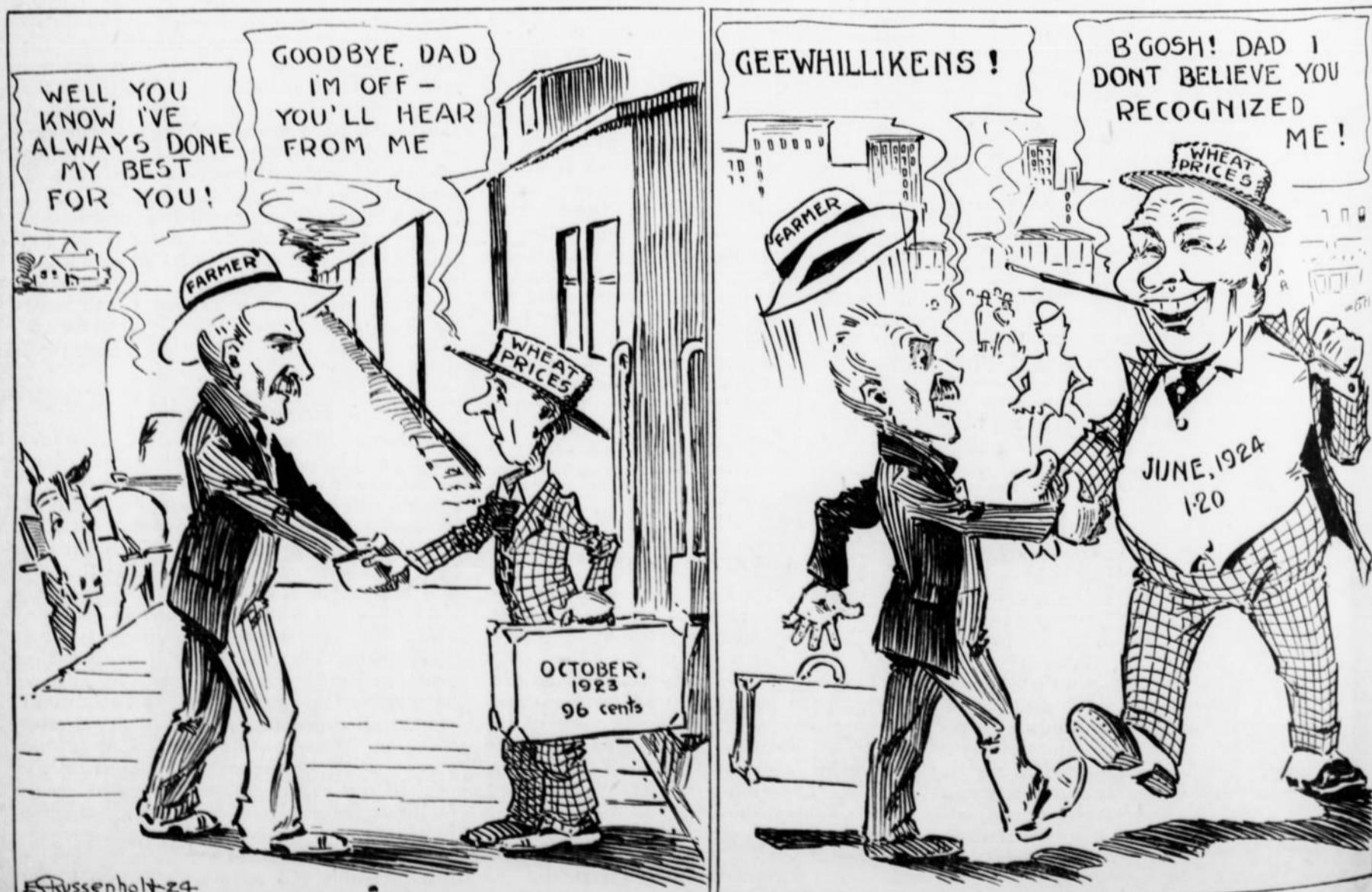
new assembly, it will be interesting to see how they manage to do team work, for, fundamentally, they have nothing in common but the desire to keep the South African party out of power.

Editorial Notes

Sir Henry Thornton believes there is a "fighting chance" of making the Canadian Government Merchant Marine profitable. Not with the present overhead, as Sir Henry recognized when he suggested the reduction of capitalization. The ships were built at a cost that puts them entirely outside the possibility of profitable operation with reasonable transportation rates, and such rates are imperative.

The Irish Free State has started out on a protectionist experiment in the face of a recommendation to the contrary from a fiscal commission. New import duties have been imposed and some non-protective duties reduced together with a reduction in the income tax. The finance minister, however, has warned the public that if the government fails to receive the estimated revenue from the new protective duties the other taxes will have to be raised again. That is, if the protective duties really protect and keep out the competitive goods the old taxes will have to be re-imposed. Protectionists simply defy logic.

Manitoba, says the Montreal Gazette, "which in Winnipeg experimented with proportional representation, later declined to enact a transferable vote measure." The Gazette should check up on its information. The single transferable vote will be used in every constituency in the next Manitoba elections, in the system of proportional representation in the City of Winnipeg, and the preferential system in single-member constituencies.



Ain't He Grown Since He Left the Farm

Can Farm Methods Be Improved?

Some Interesting Opinions Expressed by Guide Readers in Discussion Aroused by Henry Ford's Statement

IT is from the angle of the mixed farmer with small holdings that I approach this subject for that is my own position. The vast majority of farmers have little capital with which to purchase modern machinery and factory-made devices but with a little planning he can make and install for himself cheap labor-saving devices.

Hiring help on a farm is a great drain on the owner's pocket, and after each pay day goes by it leaves no trace in farm assets and these chattel assets by and by become the farmer's capital. In many cases, with a little foresight and organization, the farmer can eliminate much of this additional hired help.

A few years ago I had with me, permanently, two hired men, now I feel the need of neither of them. My production has increased and my wife and myself work no harder than before.

My principal source of revenue is from hogs and milk. The milk I sell in a cheese factory, the whey being returned to me and serving as a feed for little pigs.

I have laid out my farmyard with the object of eliminating all unnecessary walking on such chores as carrying water, feed and all the little things that take up so much of a farmer's time.

On the rough chart illustrated on this page I have tried to set out my farm scheme. The chart is not intended to be true to scale but only to give an idea of the layout of the place. The diagram speaks for itself I think.

At the south-east corner of the farm is the farmyard. I would refer particularly to the well, which is situated beside the milk house. In front of the milk house is the cattle and horse trough. All water going from the well to the cattle trough first passes through a milk cooling tank in the milk house and thus with no effort there is a continual cooling of milk which is awaiting marketing.

From the well another pipe runs to the hog house (which is a little distance from the well for sanitary reasons) and thus there is no necessity for carrying water to the hogs.

I have in the past found it troublesome to water the cattle in the farm, particularly during the cold winter months, but at the present time I am planning to run a pipe from the well to the cattle barn. This piping, I have estimated, will cost me something less than \$20. In every double stall there is a water bowl so that the cattle can drink without my troubling to take them from their stalls.

The matter of herding took a great deal of my own time and the time of my hired help. A reference to the chart will make clear what I have proved a useful scheme. My pasture field has been divided into five small fields, four of ten acres and one of 20 acres. From the main yard gate I have run a fenced lane right up the edge of one field and down the centre between the fields. Off this lane each field has a gate. When I wish the cattle to go into any particular field I just close all gates but the desired one and, after milking time, the cows go up the lane of their own accord and turn into whatever gate I have left open for them, thus practically no herding is necessary.

The pasture fields I sow with fodder crops as indicated on the chart and when the same is sufficiently high I turn the cattle in, so as each field becomes depleted I close it and come to another. The entire pasture tract contains 60 acres, and by this relay scheme of pasturing I have ample feed on the 60 acres for 30 cows. There is therefore an average of two acres per beast per season.

As indicated on the chart I have adopted a similar scheme with the hogs. I have allotted to them a five-acre pasture which has been divided into five lots of an acre each. These lots I plant alternately in rape and then a mixture of barley and oats. As each pasture becomes depleted I close it and turn the hogs into the next.

From a pen of this size I sold 121 hogs last year and on totalling up my receipts I found that with hogs at six

saver; he keeps no repair shop or equipment on the farm, often not even spare bolts, and a farm without a repair outfit, forge, vice, anvil and complement tools, is as out-of-date as one with a hand reaper or cradle for harvesting.

A frequent source of loss is encountered by poor arrangement of fields in relation to the working base. The farm was laid out in a haphazard way by the first settler, and these old fields are maintained in spite of possibly an hour or more loss each day they are worked. A little thought and planning would bring them into field units more convenient to the farmstead.

Possibly the greatest loss is due to trusting to luck, or gambling. Extensive losses are experienced annually by cropping large improperly worked areas. The farmer knows he is gambling, but because he did it in '15 or '09, or some equally remote year he persists in following the practice. He must eliminate as many gambling chances as he has power to do; work only what can be done well, and spend some time in making his place attractive, if his is to be a permanent business. This last is a better investment than is often realized. It develops a pride in the farm by the owner and admiration in the passer-by.

There are men in most every district doing the things I have mentioned, but there are also many who are not. Such things as having halter chains with snaps on each end instead of binder twine rope will save many minutes in handling numbers of horses. Water should be in a convenient location, if available at all, feed should be handy. The use of crushed feed instead of whole in itself will effect a considerable saving, and all of these are recognized economies though often ignored. I claim, then, that the most pressing need is not more efficient equipment, but more efficient use of the equipment he has. He must do more good honest reasoning and when a logical solution to a problem is thought out practice it no matter how contrary it be to all the dictates of habit originating from those "meddlesome forefathers."—W. H. McE., Man.

Change Methods to Meet Problems

TO answer the question asked I must describe shortly the condition of the country I am in. I am located 30 miles south of Saskatoon in the so-called dry belt district. I came from Nova Scotia 20 years ago, a young man of 21 years, full of health and hopes. The spending of physical strength was a pleasure; work was our ambition. We walked after the harrows when we could have ridden. We crowded all the hours into the day we could. We hated to see the sun set. Today I am past 40, a young man yet! I know it were better if I had conserved that strength. They were happy days full of hope. We turned the clean sod, we reaped the clean harvest. We had the rain, we had the crops. Then came the dry years—the drifting soil—the grasshoppers—the hot winds.

To overcome the drifting soil we put fall rye in. It was profitable when there was rains in the fall and spring. It was a total failure when the rain came chiefly in the summer months. But it stopped the drifting for the time being. A better way we have found is to sow late oats on the summerfallow. This ensures a fine crop of green feed. The stubble collects more snow in winter than bare summerfallow and usually gives a better crop than summerfallow which is almost certain to drift. We have found that fall and spring plowing is the best method of exterminating grasshoppers.

When the dry years came we were compelled to give up wheat farming for mixed farming. It has been the cattle that has kept the wolf from the door.

A pure-bred sire with a mixed herd has been the best we could do. Here let me say the silo is of great value. We can usually get a crop of sunflowers and corn. When we are feeding corn

In the issue of May 21 of The Guide, a statement of Henry Ford's was quoted. It was to the effect that the farmer does not conduct his business in an economical way, from the standpoint of saving time and labor and of getting the real value out of the energy and time spent. We explained that we did this for the purpose of starting a discussion among farm people as to whether or not their own or the methods of farmers in their community could be improved. We offered prizes for the best letters on the subject—How Farming Methods In My Community Can Be Improved—and pointed out that the subject was broad in its scope, covering livestock, crops, machinery, marketing and all the various phases of the farmer's business.

The letters came in and the judges awarded the prizes. Winners have received notification by letter. In this issue we publish some of the letters received in answer to our invitation to discuss the subject named. They are interesting in that they are expressions of opinion of men and women engaged in the actual business of farming, and intimately acquainted with present-day conditions on the average farm. The Guide does not accept responsibility for any of the methods advocated or the improvements suggested, but it is pleased to open its columns to the discussion of a subject which is of great importance to the welfare of farm people and of agriculture. The question is still open for discussion to Guide readers who have valuable comment to offer.

cents a pound, barley and oats can be sold through feeding them at 70 cents a bushel. At the present time I am selling all milk to a cheese factory and getting back the whey for feed, but in a short time I will sell registered cream and feed skim-milk, thus reducing still more my feed costs.

It is my practice to buy off-grade grain from my neighbors for feeding purposes and I find that in this way I can save between 40 and 50 cents. The neighbors are glad to haul it to me in place of taking the long haul to town and I get some benefit from that.

Although, so far, I have been unable to get pure-bred cattle, still I make a practice of keeping the best grade possible.

My hogs are all pure-bred and of the bacon type.

By thus ordering the farm scheme I find that animals, both cattle and hogs, thrive much better than under the old methods so that not only is the work more pleasant for myself but the animals are also benefited thereby.—S. J. H., Alta.

Some Leaks in Working Methods
FORD said "The farmer follows luck and his forefathers," I believe that statement sums up the situation, and accounts for the condition of wasted, or misapplied, energy on the farm, better than most of us who claim to be practical farmers would care to admit. My task, however, is not merely to agree with that statement, but to point out common leaks in the working methods of some western farm operations.

I believe it would be absurd, at this time of financial stringency to advocate

changes that would mean an outlay of anything except thought and time to install or practice. The farmer who has available cash now for installing labor-saving appliances has already been practicing efficiency methods, so it is not to him that I would write, but to those who are devoid of cash yet have a working outfit, in short the average prairie farmer.

Most of the leaks are due, not because the farmer is incapable of thinking things out better, but because he refuses to think at all beyond a certain point; his conscience is at ease as long as he is working, even though he is using only half his available outfit. He will work a four-horse team abreast, one horse on the plowing, because he has never accustomed himself to tandem driving, and has no tandem eveners. He will plow for days with those same four horses then turn in and harrow the practically dried-out field, all the time with two or more extra horses in the barn or pasture that he could have driven, or led, with the plow to pull the harrow, or some other suitable implement. In short he is accustomed to driving only four horses and it seldom enters his head that he could handle more, economically. He feels that he cannot afford to stop the plow for half or a day in order that he may prepare hitches that will accommodate a larger number of horses to pull larger, or more, implement units. Often he thinks it more important to be in the field at seven a.m. with a small outfit than to be a little later with a six or eight horse unit. He is skeptical of any new idea; he laughs at his neighbor for installing some "new fangled" labor-

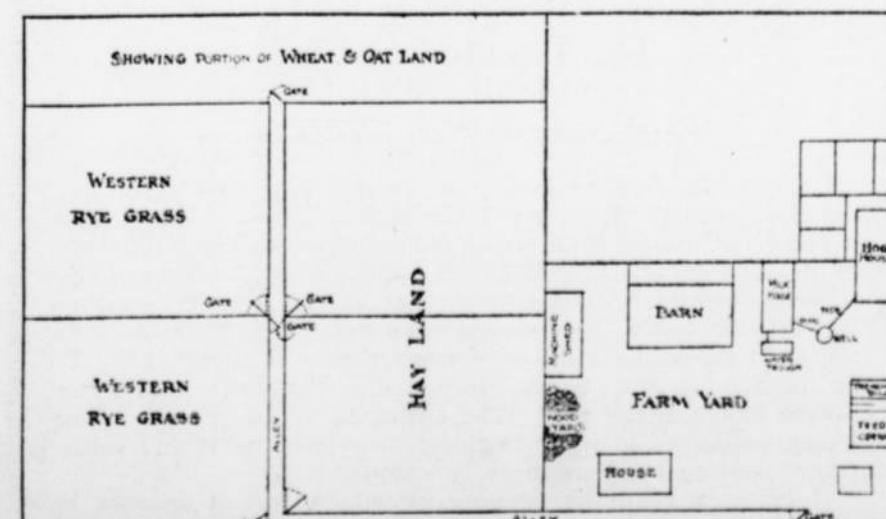


Illustration shows lay-out of buildings and fields as described in letter by S. J. H.

Continued on Page 19

A Rural Credits Survey

In Report to Minister of Finance, Dr. Tory Reviews Systems of Rural Credit Established in Various Countries, and Urges Special Consideration of the Question for Canada

IT has long been recognized that agriculture is a business which by its very nature does not fit well into the modern financial system. It is subject to greater hazards than industrial and commercial operations, the returns from the outlay of labor and capital are slower and spread over a longer period and the security for financial accommodation is rigid. The financial system of today has been adjusted to businesses in which the risk can be carefully estimated, in which the turnover is more or less definite within a short time and the security fairly liquid.

These conditions, in one form or another, and in varying circumstances have made of agricultural credit a special question and wherever agriculture has found itself, from whatever causes, cut off from the main flow of capital, there the question of special facilities for financing the farms has occupied the attention of economists and public men. It was so in Germany nearly two hundred years ago when wars left the farmers in a desperate condition, with land in plenty and plenty of will to use it, but without the means of financing production. Out of this condition there grew the model for nearly all subsequent institutions for financing the farms on the basis of collective responsibility.

The condition of agriculture has given much concern in every country since the termination of the Great War. Last year the Dominion government appointed a special committee to enquire into and report upon the condition of agriculture in this country. This committee recommended that after proper consideration "the government should promote the obtaining by agriculturists of this country of long-term credits, as well as intermediate credits, and that action should be taken, and if necessary, legislation enacted to this end at the earliest possible date." Acting upon this recommendation, Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, asked Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, and administrative chairman of the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, to prepare a report on rural credits. Dr. Tory was in a special position to make such a report as he was with the American commission which in 1913 made an elaborate investigation of rural credit systems and reported to the American government. The report of Dr. Tory was submitted to the minister in April, and is issued as a Blue Book.

The report is divided into six sections as follows:

1. General considerations, which is a short discussion of the terms and the general principles of rural credits.

2. Rural credit in Europe, in which the beginnings of rural credit institutions are given and the development of such institutions in the various European countries.

3. Rural credit in the British Empire outside of Canada, that is, in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and in Great Britain.

4. Rural credit in the United States in which an account is given of the recent legislation establishing long-term, intermediate and short-term credit institutions for farmers.

5. Rural credit in Canada, dealing with the provincial legislation for providing farm credit facilities in this country.

6. Consideration of methods in relation to Canadian conditions.

European Institutions

In Europe, Dr. Tory points out, there is a great number and variety of financial institutions, private, public and co-operative that have grown up to meet the changes brought about by

the security of the mortgages it takes by more than six-tenths of one per cent. The Credit Foncier also provides short-term credits and it deals with the borrowers not with associations exclusively.

These models are followed in other European countries and Dr. Tory states that "land mortgage bonds are everywhere regarded as the safest kind of security available for both large and small investors. The payment of interest and principal is assured by strict government supervision which prevents over-issue and which sees that all repayments made by borrowers are reserved for repayment of bonds. Their record of accomplishment is so high that money sufficient for their needs flows freely into their treasury."

Short-time credits in Europe are furnished by the ordinary banks or by special societies founded on what is called the Raiffeisenprin-

ciples, namely the local unlimited liability of the members for the liabilities of the society and the carrying of profits to an indivisible common fund belonging to the society itself. These locals federate into groups with a central bank and this bank provides the money for the associations, operating much as an ordinary bank. In some cases, however, the locals have a limited and not an unlimited liability. Co-operative banks have also developed in many states in Europe, but while these assist agriculture they are not confined to agricultural business.

Within the Empire

For the United Kingdom, Ireland furnishes the outstanding examples of special financial aid to agriculture. A special committee was appointed by the late Conservative government to study the condition of agriculture in England and make recommendations. The commission made recommendations for credit facilities, and an act was passed in 1923, by which state aid was given in both long and short-term credits but private enterprise still dominates in this field in Great Britain.

In other parts of the empire agriculture has received special attention from the state. Every state in Australia has provided for loans both long and short term for agriculture, all of them having systems for the financial assistance of settlers, for the purchase of farms and more recently for promoting soldier settlement. New South Wales has a savings bank which grants both long and short-term loans up to an amount limited by legislation and a similar system obtains in the other Australian states. South Australia furnishes state loans for a variety of agricultural purposes, one of which is the settlement on the land of graduates from the agricultural college, money being advanced to such graduate both for the purchase and the equipment of the farm.

In South Africa, provincial institutions for furnishing agricultural credit were in 1912 amalgamated in one institution, the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa. From the provincial institutions it derived a capital of about \$13,000,000, and it is also supplied with money by the Union government. The bank makes advances to individual farmers and agricultural co-operative societies, one of its specific functions being to promote co-operation among farmers. It gives long-term loans direct to individuals on mortgages and short-term loans through the agricultural co-operative societies. Prior to 1921 the bank could only charge 3 per cent. interest, but since that year it has been allowed to charge 6 per cent.

New Zealand has been called the legislative experiment station of the



Farm power in the making

industrial and commercial evolution. There are ordinary savings banks, rural banks specially adapted to rural communities, public utility banks doing a non-profit business; land mortgage banks, ordinary loan companies, state banks and co-operative banks. All of these institutions give some consideration to rural credit, some giving long-term credit and others short-term or personal credits.

Of special interest is the Landesbank or Land Mortgage Credit Associations which were begun in Germany following the Seven Years War (1756-1763). Dr. Tory quotes from the literature of the time which, as he says, "seems like reading current literature on the subject" of the condition of agriculture. The landowners were in great distress and so were the land cultivators. "Agriculture was in a disastrous state; fields lay untilled, dwelling houses had been destroyed by fire, cattle had perished. . . Interest was not paid punctually, debts were not discharged, mortgages were foreclosed and insolvency resulted. . . Credit could only be obtained from private individuals, at a high rate of interest, since there were at the time no institutions that could act as intermediaries between the land owners seeking credit and capitalists seeking investment for their money."

The Mortgage Bond

To relieve the farmers from the exactions of money lenders who charged anything from 10 to 50 per cent. interest the Land Credit Mortgage Associa-

tions came into existence. These were associations of borrowers for the purpose of securing loans by the issue of bonds secured by mortgages registered collectively against the property of the members of the associations. The bonds are not chargeable against any individual mortgage but against the total mortgage security held by the associations. The borrowing landowner is debtor to the association and the association is debtor to the investor. These associations are public corporations and are under government supervision but within the powers granted them by law they are autonomous bodies and self-governing. The system enabled the farmers to mobilize, so to speak, their credit. The fundamental principle of the system is the association, the intermediary between the borrower and the lender and that principle, established so long ago, remains in nearly all rural credit institutions whether the money be furnished by the state or by private investors. The German Mortgage Credit Banks and the savings banks furnish rural credits in a manner somewhat similar to the rural credit systems in Manitoba and Ontario.

Credit Stands High

In France mortgage credit is furnished through the agency of the Credit Foncier, a land credit bank established in 1852. It is a joint stock institution subject to government control. The rate of interest charged by this bank is fixed by legislation, and must not exceed the interest on the bonds it issues on

Watch for The Guide's New Serial

The Twenty-first Burr

By VICTOR LAURISTON

Which Starts in Next Week's Issue

Do you like reading some real good fiction during the hot summer months? If so, watch the coming issues of *The Guide*. A full length novel by a well-known author will be published, in instalments, one of which will appear every week until the story is complete. It is a story that will grip your attention and interest in the first chapter and hold it right through to the end. It is the kind of a story that you simply have to finish once you start to read it. Some wonderfully interesting people figure in the plot. The author is an adept at keeping you guessing as to what is going to happen next, and something exciting happens in every chapter.

Be sure to read the opening instalment which appears in the issue of July 2.

world. The experiments include farm credits. As far back as 1894, the island Dominion passed legislation providing for advances to settlers, and for the improvement of farms and also for the purchase of land to be improved by the government and sold to settlers. Today the government advances money under a statutory limitation with regard to amounts, to settlers on first mortgage security. Interest is fixed at the rate of 5 per cent. and repayments are made on the amortization plan over a period of 36½ years. Short-term credit is given by the Bank of New Zealand, and, in 1922, an act was passed providing for the creation of local co-operative associations to which loans would be made for the purpose of facilitating land settlement.

The United States

It is only within very recent times that the provision of rural credit upon any large organized plan has been attempted in the United States, but the efforts to establish co-operative credit institutions dates away back to colonial days. History also records some efforts to establish state systems of rural credits, but these experiments did not result in anything of a permanent character. The subject was grappled with in earnest by the appointment of two commissions in 1912 which visited Europe and subsequently made a comprehensive and authoritative report on the whole subject of rural credits. "If," says Dr. Tory, "I were to select one fact as impressing the American mind more profoundly than any other as the result of the studies in Europe of these commissions, I would say it was the fact of farm mortgage bonds or debentures coupled with amortization." A member of Congress put it this way: "One of the most important discoveries in the world was the invention of the farm mortgage bond or debenture as an instrument to promote land credit. There never has been a successful system of land credit established in any country that does not use the mortgage bond or debenture as an instrument of credit to mobilize and liquefy land values. Through the mortgage bond the farm mortgage has been made easily negotiable and put in such a form that the holder may realize thereon immediately."

Federal Land Banks

Out of the report of these commissions and in answer to a strong demand from the agricultural sections of the country, Congress passed a series of acts establishing long-term and intermediate rural credits. For the former a Farm Loan Board was constituted under which are twelve districts each with a Land Bank with a capital of \$750,000 advanced by the federal government. Each bank is a separate corporation but all function under the Loan Board. In each district a National Farm Loan Association is formed by persons desiring of borrowing from the Land Bank. Through these associations the loans are made to the individuals the association being responsible to the bank. The loans are repaid on the amortization principle, that is an equal amount is paid by the borrower each year, the amount including both principal and interest. The capital in excess of the \$750,000 advanced by the government is raised by the sale of bonds based on the security of the mortgages which the association places with the banks.

Intermediate Credit Banks

For intermediate credits, that is for loans running from six months to three years, there are also twelve districts under the Farm Loan Board, each with a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank with a capital of \$5,000,000 advanced by the federal government. These banks are profit-making institutions and are permitted to issue debentures up to ten times the original paid-up capital and surplus, but like the Land Banks they do not do business with individuals. Here again an association of borrowers has to be created, and loans are made by way of discounting paper pledged with the associations. In both of these types of association the members are mutually liable for the liabilities of the association. The rate of interest charged by both the Land

Banks and the Intermediate Credit Banks is fixed at 6 per cent., or not in excess of 1 per cent. above the rate on debentures issued. Dr. Tory enters very fully into the details of the organization and operation of the rural credit institutions of the United States, and the reader is referred for fuller particulars to his report.

Rural Credit in Canada

In Canada all of the provinces have done something in the way of providing credit facilities for agriculture but financial considerations have been a severe handicap to these provincial efforts. Dr. Tory passes in review the systems in force in each of the Canadian provinces, and he just mentions that on three occasions a bill has been introduced at Ottawa providing for the establishment of co-operative credit societies. As a matter of fact a bill for that purpose was introduced four

times between 1909 and 1914, twice under a Liberal government and twice under a Conservative government, and on every occasion it was talked out and nothing done. The late F. D. Monk, a Conservative member, sponsored it during the Liberal regime, and Mr. Meighen introduced it in 1913 and 1914, on the former occasion speaking with characteristic force in support of it.

Both parties in the federal house have thus fought shy of helping the farmers to help themselves in the matter of rural credits, and it has been left entirely to the provinces to do what lay in their power to meet the need. Dr. Tory expresses a firm conviction that there is a "need in Canada for some organization co-ordinating the credit which the farmer has to offer in such a way as to make it more attractive to the man who wishes to loan his money at a reasonable rate of interest with proper security." With

regard to short-term loans he is also of the opinion that "the short-term bank loan at present is not sufficient to carry the farmer's operations." At the same time he believes that Canada presents special difficulties to the organization of a complete and adequate system of rural credits, and he recommends that the subject be given an intensive and if possible a more prolonged study. "If," he says, "we desire to have Canadian agriculture maintain its place in world competition in the future, the time to begin to plan for the rational administration, both of its finances and its scientific development, is the present."

The report is deserving of study by every western farmer who is interested in the question of agricultural credit at a cost which is commensurate with agricultural conditions. It can be obtained from the King's Printer, at Ottawa, for 50 cents.—J. T. H.

Why It Pays to pay a little more for a car; to get a good one in the first place

Audited records prove that the Studebaker Light-Six is cheaper in the long run than lower priced cars. Read these remarkable figures. Enjoy the finest transportation. Yet save money. How to judge a car's real cost.

HERE is a new angle on automobile costs—facts you should know before deciding on any make of car.

It offers you the pleasure, dependability and comfort of a world-famous six at a saving even over many cars selling at half its price. Now let us tell you the reason.

First cost means little

Experts will tell you, you can't judge a car's real cost by the original price you pay.

The real cost of transportation is the original price of the car plus cost of operation for 25,000 miles. Remember this when considering any car at any price.

Now, thus compared, the Studebaker Light-Six, selling at \$1465, is probably cheaper than cars selling for many dollars less. Far cheaper than rivals near its price and higher.

Tests that tell new facts

In scores of tests on a 25,000-mile basis, this car has gained a pinnacle place for economy.

A group of fleet owners in Los Angeles operating 329 cars, found that the Studebaker Light-Six cost

11.4% less, on the average, than all other cars they owned.

They found that actual savings in operation over rival cars at near the Light-Six price averaged \$207.50 per car for 25,000 miles.

At 25,000 miles the original price of the cheaper cars plus all operating costs and depreciation had made

The Light-Six costs less in the long run because of the finer materials used in its construction—because of the painstaking care exercised in building.

You pay a little more in the beginning to obtain that extra quality. But in the end the Studebaker Light-Six costs you no more and often less. Doesn't it pay then to spend a little more and secure the pleasure and comfort of this world-famous six-cylinder car?

Only one kind of car can do it

For years we've proclaimed that high quality was the only sure road to low cost transportation. That's the secret of the Light-Six.

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Studebaker is the world's largest quality car builder.

We save by enormous production. We work in modern plants built since the war. We build 150,000 cars yearly and thus divide our major costs so that they are low per car. No lesser maker can possibly compete.

Before you buy a car, see Studebaker. See for yourself what a little money will buy today.

\$1465

See This Leader

The Studebaker Light-Six Touring

Built by Studebaker, for 72 years vehicle maker to the aristocracy.

Embody features found only in cars at twice its price or more. The same steels used in the costliest cars that Studebaker builds.

Genuine leather upholstery. All-steel body, superlatively finished.

Built in the great \$50,000,000 Studebaker plants under manufacturing economies unsurpassed in the industry. That's why the price is so low.

the average investment per car amount to \$207.50 more than the Light-Six.

Remember, too, that this analysis took every item of expense into consideration—tires, gasoline, oil, repairs, replacements and depreciation!

LIGHT-SIX	
5-Pass.	112-in. W.B. 40 H.P.
Touring.....	\$1465.00
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SPECIAL-SIX	
5-Pass.	119-in. W.B. 50 H.P.
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Coupe (5-Pass.)	2665.00
Sedan.....	2860.00

BIG-SIX	
7-Pass.	126-in. W.B. 60 H.P.
Touring.....	\$2425.00
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Coupe (5-Pass.)	3395.00
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THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF QUALITY AUTOMOBILES

A Real Bundle Rack

Which is the Product of Seven Years of Experimentation on the Farm of Moscrip Bros., Major, Sask.

THE accompanying cuts show the final product of seven years' experimentation in constructing and mounting of bundle racks on the Moscrip farm. The first four large racks we built were 12 ft. x 16 ft. The doors were from 18 inches to 24 inches from the ground, the high side six feet, the low side four feet above the floor of the rack, and we used four horses on each rack.

It will be noticed from the illustrations that the rear wheels are as far apart as possible, so that the rack will never tip over. The front end is very similar to the front of a binder, though stub tongue, is much stronger and extends back into the rack four feet. The truck is built very strongly, having 24-inch to 29-inch wheels with six or eight-inch tires and can turn square off either way. The rear wheels are off old separators and most of them are 36 to 40 inches in diameter and have eight or ten-inch tires. The main sills of these racks are 16-foot 4 x 6's, clear fir cut full size, and we have never broken one. The cross timbers, or floor joists, are 12-foot 4 x 4's. The short tongues were also clear fir, some 6 x 6 and the others two pieces 4 x 6 in the shape of a V.

These racks were very successful, not only for hauling bundles, but also for feed. When we or our neighbors have a large amount of hay to move, we use two of these racks and load on all that four horses can draw on each rack. If in the bunch, so much the better, as it can be loaded with the stook loader. If it is to be put in the barn, partitions were put in the racks and all the slings in the neighborhood gathered together for the occasion. But for threshing, although far ahead of the ordinary wagon and rack, there was chance for improvements.

Our worst trouble with the first was to always keep them greased. We fitted them with hard oilers, but they had to be filled and screwed down. Sometimes they would plug up and be neglected until they would howl. Twelve feet is also a little too wide to unload easily and the low side (four feet high) is a little low to get the best service from the stook loader and too high to get the best service from the pitchers. So, in the winter of 1921-22, we built an experimental rack, and in the winter of 1922-23 we partly rebuilt that rack and built three more.

The New Racks

These racks were built similar to the old ones, except much better material in the basket and much better workmanship. The size was also changed. The floor is 8 ft. x 20 ft. The high side is eight feet and leans out two feet

at the top, so the top is really 10 ft. x 20 ft. The three floor joists that hold the braces that support the high side are 4 x 4 x 10 ft.; the front floor joist, 4 x 6 x 8½ ft.; rear, 4 x 4 x 8½ ft. The bed pieces are 4 x 6, twenty feet long, and placed at the extreme edges of the floor.

The stub tongue in front, resting on truck, is 8 x 8 clear fir, ten feet long. The rear end clamps to a 4 x 4 floor joist five or six feet from the front end of floor; no holes are bored in 4 x 4 near where 8 x 8 are clamped fast, nor in 8 x 8 near the front end of floor. The 4 x 6 bed pieces have no holes bored except in each end; the floor joist is held up underneath the bed pieces with ½-in. U bolts, but the U bolts that hold up the 2 x 4's between have one end on each side of the 2 x 4 and an iron strap between the ends.

The floor is kept from getting out of square by a number of No. 9 wires placed diagonally in each direction. They are held flat on the floor joist with staples twisted between to make tight. On account of the high side leaning out, the load is heavier on that side, consequently the front truck must be located about a foot to that side.

A large hook may be clamped to the rear 4 x 4 directly behind the front truck, to draw cook car or other heavy equipment. The 4 x 4 must be strengthened. We put No. 1 wire between it and the next one forward, and I think it would be well to put a few wires clear up to the 4 x 4 that is clamped to the 8 x 8 short tongue. We stiffened this 4 x 4 by diagonal wiring in addition to the clamps.

Each of the four corners is held together with a ½-in. bolt, which passes through the floor joist and bed piece. All the bolting around the floor joist is done with ½-in. bolts. Some of the upper joints need bolting, and for that purpose ½-in. bolts are sufficient. The ends of all the 2 x 4's and 2 x 6's have bolts put through edgewise to keep them from splitting, except the upper end of the three braces under the high side of the rack.

The low side of this rack is five feet high, the lower two feet being stationary, the upper three feet being a gate that is raised out of the way when unloading. It is balanced by springs (or weights) so it will rise automatically when unlatched, if given the least start. The springs are the best; we will have springs for all next fall.

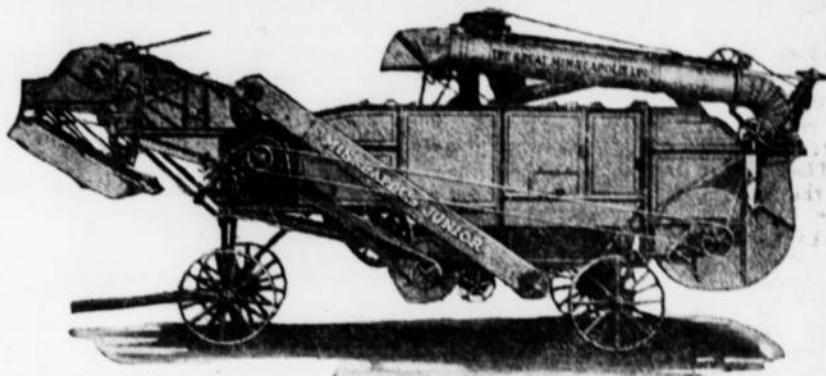
Construction of Gate

The lower illustration shows gate up. It is made from a 3 x 6 clear fir, full size nearly 20 feet long, 18 in. or 20 in. apart; 1 x 4 x 30 are nailed on, projecting downward. In the centre there is a



By the use of the stook loader and this type of rack, Moscrip Bros. estimate that they have reduced the expense of operating their threshing outfit by \$50 a day.

THE MINNEAPOLIS



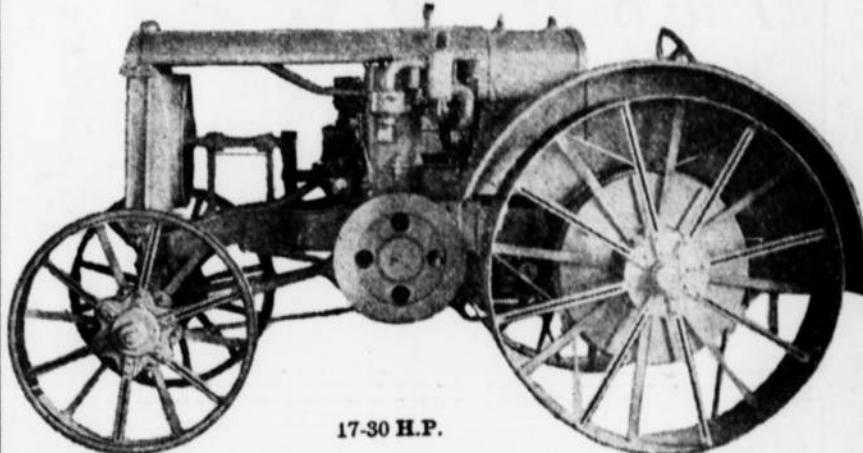
NEW STEEL SEPARATOR

Built with that same care that has always kept the MINNEAPOLIS LINE foremost in the field as fast threshers and grain savers.

Every machine equipped with a GARDEN CITY FEEDER AND SUPER-STRENGTH CYLINDERS ON ROLLER BEARINGS.

SEVERAL NEW FEATURES

TO BE DEMONSTRATED AT ALL WESTERN CANADA EXHIBITIONS



For REAL SERVICE and ECONOMY Use Minneapolis Tractors

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Winnipeg, Man. - Regina, Sask.

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Takes Less Than Half The Power Usually Required.

Feeds faster and more evenly. Takes less power.

No slugging.

No overloading.

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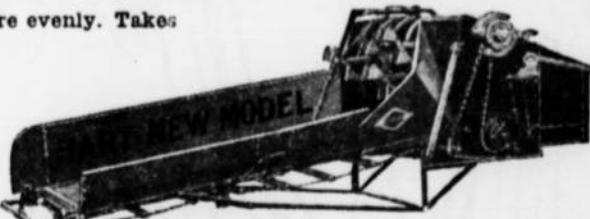
Throat, the Variable Speed Control, the Adjustable Retarder. Furnished with either 9-foot or 14-foot carrier for any size or make of separator, new or old. Ask for 1924 catalog—free on request. See us at the big fairs.

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Distributors for Western Canada

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Manufactured by HART GRAIN WEIGHER CO., PEORIA, ILL., U.S.A.



The Desjardins Co. Ltd.
Saskatoon FORMERLY REPRESENTED BY
A. STANLEY JONES CO. LTD.

Famous Small Threshing Outfits

We Pay Freight

Price Again Reduced

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE



\$1166.00

support made from two pieces of 2 x 4. One piece sits on top of stationary part of side, the other is pointed and slips inside to prevent 3 x 6 from twisting corner irons when loading up. The corner irons are bolted to two 2 x 6's between eight and nine feet long, that are pivoted by a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. bolt to the point where the two 2 x 6's cross in the middle of each end of the basket, giving the gate a radius of about five feet.

These radius arms are on the outside of the rack. Tubes are slipped over the $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. bolt with washers one each side to make a bearing. This bolt also holds the short end of an L-shaped iron at the front of the rack. The long end is bolted under the driver's platform. This gives clearance for the radius arm back of the driver's platform. The other end of the platform is held up by a 2 x 6 bolted to two uprights on the high side and projecting about three feet for the platform. An angling brace, 1 x 6, from the outer end of the platform to the lower corner will make it stronger and

keep the boys from bumping their heads on the platform.

The radius arms must not be long enough to reach the 2 x 6 projection. Springs or weights must be attached to these radius arms to completely balance the gate, so it will rise up and stay there even if it is windy. Very heavy wagon tires will do for the corner irons. We also put on a light strap, so if the heavy one broke the 3 x 6 would not fall and perhaps hurt someone.

The 3 x 6 needs a very solid support at each end. We bolted a block on each corner post. If a stack loader is used, these gates must be smooth along the top at the outer edge, so the loader will not catch on either end or on bolts. Sometimes when the ground is uneven and the rack is crowding the loader, the drive wheel will run into a low spot and throw one half of the weight of the loader on the gate, so you see why there is a centre support and everything else so strong. It is also important that as few holes as possible should be bored

in the centre. It is advisable to have about $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. clearance on each end and the sloping part of the end built flush so there will be nothing for the radius arms to catch on.

The latch is made from a piece of 2 x 6 x 8 feet bevelled on one end, a pair of hinges and a piece of auto tire for a spring. It is hinged to the angling front rail of the basket and springs out above the radius arm when it is lowered in place by the teamster after leaving machine.

The front truck is extra well built. The wheels have 12-inch bearing and very large hub caps that take up all end motion and do not need greasing during the threshing season. Old worn out wheels are used. An extra heavy 2-inch pipe nipple, 12 inches long, is used for bearing. A bushing 2 inches x 3 inches goes on end of nipple and is held in the old hub with aluminum or babbitt, a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch shaft is used. The collar is placed on shaft outside of wheel. The hub caps are made from 3-inch

coupling with one end filled $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep with aluminum or lead from old storage batteries. It must be hammered out to make up for shrinkage and heated with some coal tar in it so it will not leak. A hole is drilled in the outer edge, or corner, so a wire can be put through, and after the cap has been tightened the ends of the wire are fastened to a spoke to keep the cap from screwing off. The end play is taken up by old mower sections with the corners broken off being placed in the hub cap. Do this before greasing.

Rear Wheel Construction

The rear wheels are placed six or seven feet from the rear end and are supposed to carry five-sixths of the load. Pieces of 2 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shafting 28 inches long are bolted in the wheel hubs so they will project about the same on each side. The shaft is carefully plumbed and the space around it is filled with babbitt or aluminum. I drill a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole between the spokes through the hub and shaft for the bolt. It does not really matter if the shaft is $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch out of centre if it is the same at both ends of the hub so the wheel will not wobble. Six or seven inches on each end of these shaftings are turned and polished to form a bearing.

To make boxings for these wheels I used 6 x 6 x 12-inch clear fir full size. I bored holes for the shaftings clear through. Then from the outside, one inch in front and one inch behind, I bored an inch hole about five inches deep along side the shaft and cut out the wood between the shaft and the holes. After everything is assembled these holes must be filled with woolen rags or waste soaked in heavy hot oil and the bumper plates securely bolted in place.

Suited for Many Jobs

These racks make extra good farm racks. We put a high partition in the centre and take off the gate, and it can't be beaten for filling the barn. If this rack is not to be used with a stock loader it will not be necessary to make one side high and if the builder is not much interested in threshing it will not be necessary to have a gate or have one side leaning out, especially if the wheels are from the ordinary separator trucks. Do not make it over 10 feet wide.

Before we built these racks we used to have from 10 to 12 bundle teams but now we get better service with four of these racks and a stock loader. We use a 14-foot carrier on our feeder that can be lowered nearly to the ground so there is no disadvantage at the machine having the racks low, but a great advantage in the field as it is impossible to get a large load on a high wagon with a stock loader. There is also a great advantage in having a gate. I think there is an advantage in having a wall two feet high under the gate. It gives the pitchers something to put one foot on to keep from sliding after the gate has been raised.

Now, anyone intending to build one or more of these racks must not expect to run out to the shop and in a couple of days have one of these racks ready even if you have plenty of material. This kind of work should be done in the winter. The material should be gathered up the fall before so that it will not be snowed under. With a good assistant you will do well if you finish the first rack in one month, the second will not take as long. You must consider the value that these racks are on the farm and with the threshing rig, the trouble you have getting good wagons for racks and keeping them greased. It is impossible to buy anything that will anywhere near take the place of these racks. They are large and low and cannot tip over. They will hold all that four horses can handle and you can turn as sharp a corner as you like either way. If you see that the nuts are tight and oil them twice a year and give them plenty of paint, I believe they will last a generation.

During the past seven seasons we have increased the income of our threshing outfit at least \$50 per day by the use of four of these racks, and a stock loader, but whether loaded by hand or power the larger the load, the less time lost around the machine. The same may be said around the farm, a man really brings two loads instead of one and he does not have to worry about tipping over either.

*The best
Tobacco
for the
pipe*

Ogden's CUT PLUG

"Do You Know the Price
of Goodyear Tires?"

YOU know the quality of Goodyear Tires — acknowledged to be the highest. You know that you would

get more satisfaction from using Goodyear Tires. Do you know equally well the price of Goodyear Tires? Do you know you can buy from a local Goodyear Selected Dealer a genuine Goodyear at prices as low or lower than many so-called advertised "Spe-

cial Sale Prices"? Do you know that if you don't need the supreme mileage and road-grip of the All-Weather Cord, you can buy the Wingfoot Cord at a saving and get a tire excelled only by the All-Weather? Goodyear builds tires to meet your price requirements —whatever they are. But every one is full Goodyear quality and yields heaping value.

Have a talk with a Goodyear Selected Dealer in your community. He is well worth knowing. Out of 10,000 tire dealers in Canada, only 2,500 are Goodyear Selected Dealers—the best of them. They save you money on tires by selling economically and by rendering valuable service.

Goodyear means Good Wear

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA

The Rotary Harrow

J. G. Taggart has the following to say with reference to experiments conducted with a rotary harrow at the Swift Current Experimental Farm, under his direction:

"The rotary harrow consists of two wheel-shaped sections, containing ordinary harrow teeth, mounted on a triangular frame. The sections are so mounted on the frame that when the harrow is in motion the teeth near the centre penetrate more deeply into the soil than those at the sides. This increased penetration of the inner teeth increases the resistance of these teeth and causes the sections to revolve toward the centre. The revolving motion, it is claimed, will enable the harrow more thoroughly to till the soil and will also cause the harrow to clear itself of stubble and other trash which it may tend to accumulate."

"Our trials of the harrow indicate that both of these claims are to some extent justified. Whether the increased stirring of the soil will produce increased yields is an entirely different question. Contrary to common belief on the point, many experiments, both here and elsewhere, indicate that increased yields do not necessarily follow increased cultivation; in fact, the reverse is often true."

"One objection to the rotary harrow is that its draft per foot of width is considerably heavier than that of the common drag harrow. Moreover, it is, as now sold, only a two-horse implement, which makes work done with it more costly in labor than it should be. On the whole we can see no marked advantage in the use of the rotary harrow, and there are the disadvantages which have been mentioned."

The M.A.C. Dynamometer

As a result of various requests for a simple machine for testing the pulling power of horse teams at fairs, the Engineering Department of the M.A.C. has designed and constructed a special dynamometer for this purpose.

In designing this machine the requirements of small fairs were kept in mind, and the machine designed to fulfill the following requirements:

1. The team can start without load.
2. The load can be applied at will.
3. The pull is shown directly on the scale in full view.
4. The maximum pull is recorded automatically.

5. The machine is light enough to be shipped economically.

The principle upon which this dynamometer operates is as follows: On the frame is a drum wound with rope, and the rotation of this drum is controlled by a hand brake. The rope from the drum passes through three rope sheaves, two of which are fastened to the frame, and the third is attached to a sliding bar. The rope is so threaded through these pulleys that the free pulley is drawn towards the fixed ones when tension is on the rope. The free pulley is attached to two powerful springs, and as a consequence, these resist its movement towards the others. A pointer shows the amount

the springs are compressed on a graduated scale.

In operation the team is hitched to the end of the rope and as they walk away from the dynamometer the rope is paid off the drum and runs through the sheave pulleys. The harder they pull the more the springs are compressed, and the greater movement is registered on the pointer scale.

While subject to the inaccuracies of any spring scale, the dynamometer will show comparatively which team is the stronger, and will prove much more satisfactory than the older method of using a loaded stoneboat as a draft test.

Saskatoon Cattle Sale

The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association sale, which was held at Saskatoon, June 5 and 6, was one of the most successful that the association has held for some time.

While Herefords and Angus did not find ready sale, the Shorthorns were in good demand, and the entries, as a whole, were much above the average in quality.

S. R. Swindell, Artland, Sask., contributed the grand champion Hereford bull, and E. E. Clendening, of Brock, brought out the grand champion Angus bull. Lavender Prince 3rd, a beautiful white yearling bull, bred by E. F. Richardson, of Semans, and developed by his 12-year-old son, was made grand champion Shorthorn bull, and sold for \$185 to R. Taylor, of Woodrow, who is establishing a Shorthorn herd. Marr's Avon 3rd, contributed by J. A. Mitten, St. Walburg, was made senior champion Shorthorn bull, and sold for \$410, the top price of the sale, to J. R. Waterhouse, of Parkside, Sask. The average for Shorthorn bulls was \$154.20.

While the Dominion Livestock Branch purchased 12 bulls and the Provincial Livestock Branch 14 bulls, a much larger number than usual went to individual farmers, who were keen contestants in the bidding.

Three Cases of Precocity

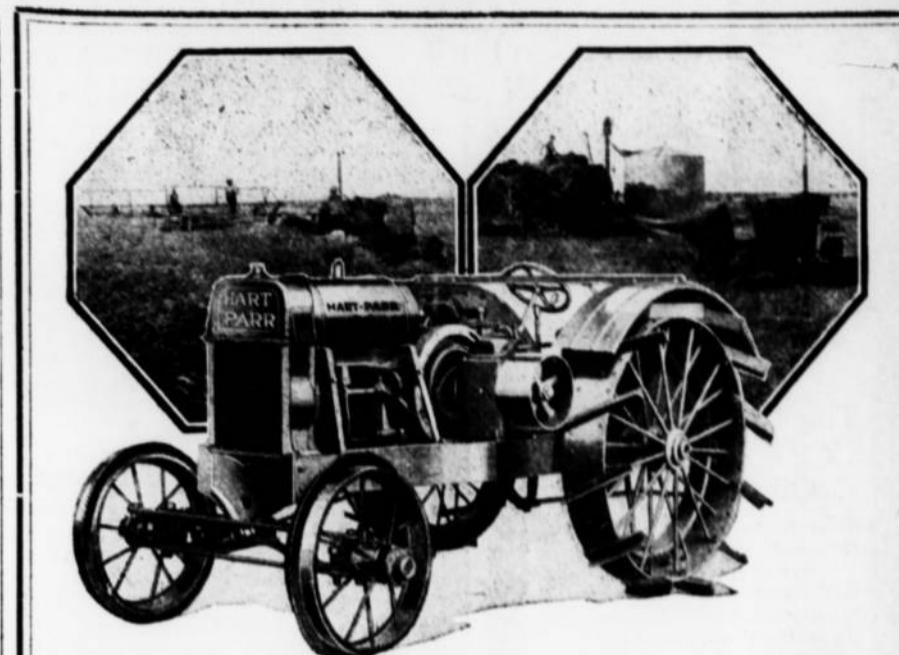
In reply to Mr. Albright's query in The Guide of May 28, three subscribers have reported similar cases. Mr. Albright's heifer calved at the age of one year and 62 days. One of these reported below calved at a younger age still; the other two calved at one year and 112 days, and one year and 102 days respectively. Extracts from the letters follow:

"In the spring of 1923, W. C. Templin, of Patricia, Alta., had a Guernsey heifer freshen at 13 months of age. The calf died, but the heifer lived without any ill effect, giving 20 pounds of milk daily. It is now over a year since she freshened and she is still giving 20 pounds of milk daily and is growing well. She was apparently bred by the herd sire which was with the herd in pasture at the time. He will weigh about 1,500 lbs. Mr. Templin will corroborate this to any one interested."—R. O. Corbett, Patricia.

"I think I have Mr. Albright beaten



Device built by the Mechanics' Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, to test the draft of a team of horses. The needle micrometer cannot be clearly seen because it is in front of the man holding the lines.



"Tireless Power for Tiresome Work"

100° in the Harvest Field, and—

THE CROP MUST BE SAVED; THE PROFITS ON A SEASON'S WORK ARE AT STAKE. The hot harvest season, when "time saved is money made," is when Hart-Parr kerosene tractor power is valuable.

THE HEAT IS INTENSE; THE TORMENTING FLIES ARE FIERCE; the grain is heavy; the time is short; your best horses are able to work only a few minutes, and then precious time is lost while they get the needed breathing spell, and your harvest expenses go on just the same. *Time lost is money lost.*

WITH TIRELESS HART-PARR TRACTOR POWER YOU CAN HARVEST YOUR CROP QUICKLY—30-50-60 acres a day—working steadily long hours, regardless of heat, flies, or the heaviness of the crop. You can do the work of three men and teams in the harvest field, doing it more quickly, more easily and more cheaply.

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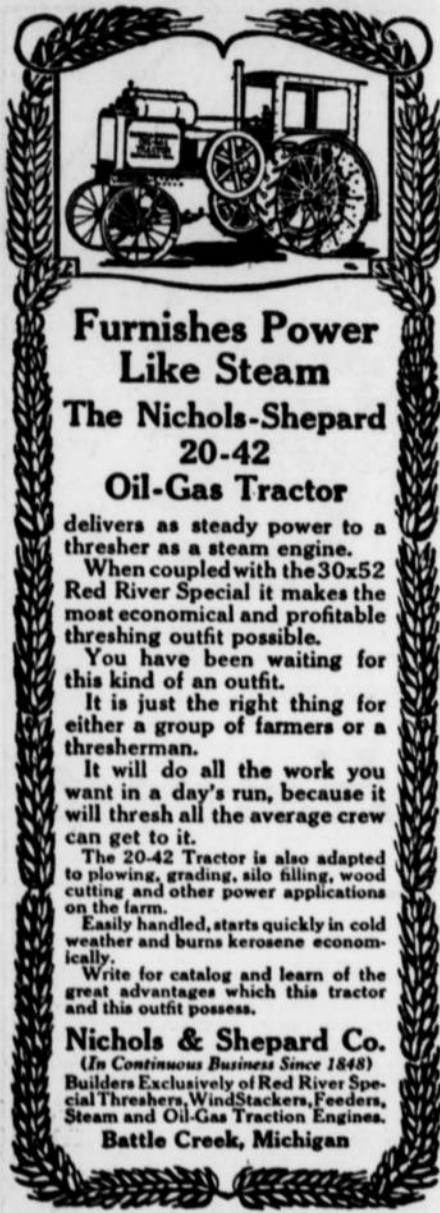
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Battle Creek, Michigan

because my calf is very much alive, which is worth a great many dead ones. My grade Shorthorn heifer was born February 8, 1923. She was in the pasture with her mother from May 1 till weaned in November. A two-year-old registered Shorthorn bull ran with the herd in July. The heifer dropped a fine roan calf on May 31, when she was 15 months and 22 days old. The sire weighed about 1,300 lbs.—C. I. H. Jordison, Grace, Sask.

"I have a heifer calf born January 22, 1923. She dropped a heifer calf May 4, 1924. The calf was up and nursed its mother in an hour. Some calf: black as a coon—smart as a whip."—S. W. B., Bremen, Sask.

Cutting Down Hog Shrinkage

One of the drawbacks to the official plan of hog grading now in force at public stock yards is the amount of handling the stock is submitted to, and the consequent shrinkage in weight. To state the difference between home weights and stock yards' weights does not express the matter in its full seriousness because the loss of a few pounds which might have been saved through different handling often means that the hog goes into a lower grade and is penalized in price paid per pound as well. The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers are circularizing their shippers with a view to encouraging weighing of individual hogs before shipping. Could this be generally practiced the saving to hog growers would be very considerable. Their circular reads as follows:

"Where hogs are not weighed at shipping point and are only marked for ownership, it means that after the hogs have had a heavy fill in our feed pens and have been graded by the government grader, our men have to mill these hogs around unnecessarily in order to sort out each man's hogs according to marks, and weigh them separately. As these hogs, following a long train journey, have taken a heavy fill in order to hold this weight, they should be run around and moved just as little as possible. Further, as the Public Market Scales over which all hogs are weighed are type-registering beam, 30-ton scales, and do not register less than 10 pounds, it is therefore a distinct advantage to you to have as few drafts as possible, as owing to the size of these scales there is bound to be a leakage of several pounds with each draft.

"If hogs are weighed at shipping point and also marked by clipping, it will enable us to have the different grades of hogs weighed up in one draft, then by taking a careful check of the home marks of the various hogs in each draft, settlement can be made on the basis of home weight less any shrink, or plus any gain, over stock yards' weights. Shipping agent should furnish this office, immediately upon arrival, statement showing owner's name, number of hogs, weight and identification mark.

"By closely following this system three very definite objects will have been accomplished.

"1. A very considerable gain in weight for the shippers.

"2. With home weights and in addition clear identification marks the chance of errors in returns are reduced to a minimum.

"3. It will be possible to weigh up a much greater number of hogs in a much shorter time, with the result that work both at the scales and getting out the returns will be speeded up."

Doctors His Hens

At this time of year a little advice to poultrymen and farmers might be quite in order, coming from a poultryman who is a druggist.

I have found that when flocks get cold in the head, watery eyes, etc., Asperin tablets dissolved, three to the pint of drinking water, will cure instantly. I also use Bromo Quinine tablets dipped in Vicks Vapo-Rub for roup. Feed one morning and evening.

These are remedies which everyone has in the home and are cheaper than most, and will give results.—J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask.

Building a Radio Set

Continued from Page 10
battery wire (can be soldered anywhere on this wire).

7. From lower phone binding post to positive "B" battery binding post.
8. From negative "B" binding post to positive "A" binding post.
9. From one primary terminal of transformer to terminal (crystal connection of crystal detector).

While doing this wiring it should be kept in mind that there is still the two variometers to be put into place.

Screw the antenna tuning variometer into place. Run one wire from the ground binding post to one terminal of the variometer. From the remaining terminal run a wire to the antenna binding post.

The plate variometer should now be put in place. Run one wire from the upper telephone binding post to one of the variometer terminals. From the remaining terminal run a wire to the terminal of the crystal detector which carries the wire to the plate of the tube socket.

After this it is a simple thing to connect the three small fixed condensers into place. Between the two terminals of the plate variometer connect one of .0003 mfd. condensers. Between the top binding post of the phones and the negative "B" binding post connect the .001 condenser. The remaining .0003 mfd. condenser is connected between the secondary terminals of the transformer.

Before attempting to use the receiver make sure, by careful re-checking of all wiring, that there are no wrong connections which might endanger the delicate filament of the tube.

After making sure that all connections are correct, connect up the antenna to the antenna post and the ground to the ground post. The phones are connected to the posts marked phones. In the case of dry cells the middle connector, or what is the carbon stick, is known as the positive, while the zinc case is known as the negative. The middle connection should be made to the "A" positive (cross) and the outer connection to the "A" negative (minus).

When the "A" battery is connected up, the tube inserted, and the rheostat knob turned up for about an inch, the tube should give off a dull red glow.

"B" batteries are always marked as to polarity, so it is only necessary to connect the side marked with a cross to the positive "B" battery post, and the side marked with a minus sign to the negative post.

With the set connected up and the tube lighted to its correct brilliancy, set the crystal detector until a fairly loud click is heard each time the cat whisker touches the crystal. Search for the signals by rotating the antenna-tuning variometer through the complete 180 degrees and at the same time rotate the plate variometer a few degrees either way. When signals are heard, usually found among a number of squeals and howls, adjust the two variometers to give the best results, reset the crystal detector until loud signals are obtained, and finally vary the filament rheostat until the signals are clear and without distortion.

After a little practice it will be a simple matter to tune in on any station since stations can always be found at the same place as tuned in the previous evening.

Watch Oil From Fish

The rare oil used for cleaning watches comes from a cavity in the jaw-bone of the porpoise or blackfish. Most of it is supplied by Cape Cod fishermen. The oil is taken down into Vermont to be tested, where the mercury goes far below zero in the winter. A single drop of this oil is enough to lubricate a watch for a year, the best grade being that which remains practically unchanged at the lowest temperature. If your watch requires cleaning or repairing have it done by an expert. Messrs. Plaxtons Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask., are advertising in The Guide's Classified columns now. In fact you will find almost every service you require advertised in any issue in the Classified section.

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The Tubercular Hen

*Symptoms, Causes and Treatment—
By Prof. M. C. Herner*

HERE is probably no other disease that takes such a heavy toll or has such a high death rate each year in farm flocks as tuberculosis. Conditions are the same both east and west and also north and south. On many farms it is a case of an odd hen dying now and another later on, and on other farms they may lose three or four almost every week. On farms where they lose an odd bird now and then they hardly realize the big total at the end of the year, and probably as a result but little attention is given to the disease. Ten or a dozen hens lost out of a flock of 60 to 75 looks like a pretty big loss, but spread over a year it does not seem big enough in many instances to cause any great concern. It is its creeping subtlety and its apparent harmlessness that fools the owner into thinking it is nothing very serious, especially in the early stages of the disease, and in many instances almost before he knows it there is an enormous total piled up for him.

Present Different Pictures

Since no two poultry keepers look through the same eyes, no two see the same symptoms. For the reader's information on this point we present the substance of three different enquiries, all apparently tuberculous. One query runs as follows: "I should be glad to know what is the matter with my hens and of a cure if possible. My hens have been dying off all winter, they become droopy, seem disinclined to move around, lose weight, become yellowish in appearance. I opened and examined one that died, and on making incision, about one-half pint of liquid ran out. White spots were on the intestines and a few white lumps on the side of the liver. Is this tuberculosis, and if so, what should I do?"

Here is another one: "During the winter I bought a dozen White Leghorn hens and rooster, and put them with a Plymouth Rock flock. About a month ago a White Leghorn hen died; on being opened I found the liver enlarged and covered with white spots. Now the rooster has died and its liver is the same as the hen's. Will you tell me what is wrong, will it affect the Plymouth Rocks? Are the eggs fit for eating, and will the chicks from the White Leghorns be all right? What can I do for it?"

And here is the third one: "Within two weeks we have had half a dozen hens die. We notice they have diarrhoea, also at the same time their combs become white and in a few cases they go lame."

The Classic Symptoms

Here are three typical letters, all three the same disease, and yet no two alike or at least the enquirers did not see the same symptoms. We believe, however, that there were a few symptoms in each of the flocks that were the same, but may have passed unnoticed. Among these are the droopiness, dullness or inactivity, "wobbly" and weak condition. These are of course more pronounced in the later stages of the disease, but even in the beginning the average poultry keeper can detect them quite easily. As the disease advances the hen will get thinner and thinner until in many cases she is only a walking skeleton. Lameness often shows in the very start, and in others again it may not occur at all. Some hens succumb before they get so thin, as we have seen them die when they were still quite fat. We have never yet seen a case but where the hen had diarrhoea pretty bad. Generally, too, the hen has quite a thirst.



A typical specimen

way, and others with little warts or tubercles attached to the ribs. We would therefore suggest that if there is any doubt as to the disease being tuberculosis a post mortem examination be made to make sure.

Lay Axe to Root

Now as to the causes. Probably nothing helps this disease along more than dirty or filthy poultry houses. All the methods of prevention and control will amount to nothing if the place is not kept clean. This means cleaning out the droppings not once or twice a year, but once or twice a week. It means clean water to drink and clean food to eat. It means clean roosting places and clean nests. It means more light and more fresh air so the house can be kept reasonably sweet and clean.

We might come at the control of the disease from another angle entirely, and simply state what needs to be done and among the things we mention will be something that will fit the conditions of every flock that has tuberculosis.

Here is about the way our suggestions run. First, clean out the poultry house properly. If an earth floor is used it is likely pretty badly soiled on top, so take off three or four inches of this when the house is being cleaned. Then whitewash the house well. Add creolin to it if it is handy, then put in a few inches of clean earth, gravel or sand. If no dropping platform is in the house put one in right along the back wall of the house and put the roosts about eight inches above this, using two the entire length of the house.

Importance of Sunlight

Get more light in the house too. Instead of having little peepholes for windows, put in a few good-sized ones. Have at least one square foot of glass for every ten square feet of floor space. Then put in about the same amount of cotton frames so that the house will have plenty of both fresh air and light.

Keep lots of straw on the floor all the time. It may be necessary to clean out the dirty litter every two or three months, but never leave the floor bare. The straw makes the hens work, and it also takes up the loose droppings voided about the house. In almost every house where there is tuberculosis we find the droppings under the old-fashioned roosts a few inches deep on the floor and the floor absolutely bare of straw, the hens running over these droppings carry the germs about on their feet and spread them about in a

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wholesale way. The dropping platform and the straw will prevent this, and the light and fresh air will help to kill what germs there are. Being a disease of the liver, the germs are passed off in the droppings and scattered about in this way.

We cannot too strongly urge breaking up the broody hens. The hen that is broody and sits on a dirty, filthy nest will soon hatch out millions of red mites that sap her vitality, and she becomes a fit subject for tuberculosis. We find more hens that have been broody for weeks and hens that have

done hatching work or reared chicks getting this disease than any others, simply because they are low in vitality or their strength has been sapped, and they are not in shape to throw off the germs. Besides this they act as carriers of the disease as well.

Cleanliness all Important

In feeding and caring for the flock cleanliness is the big thing in combating this disease. Air slaked lime is one of the best things to use on the dropping platform and around in the corner of the house. Prevention is

always better than cure and in this disease there is no cure so prevention is the only thing. Remember, too, that it is best to use the axe freely and not let a sick hen run around for days or even weeks till she has contaminated the whole place. This is the only individual treatment we recommend for tuberculosis. Under no condition let dead hens lie around the place. On some farms we have seen carcasses rotted down to almost nothing and lying just where the hens are bound to scratch every day. Burn or bury the dead hens, and if both are impossible

take them away back on the farm somewhere.

For flock treatment we believe the Epsom salt is about the best. One pound dissolved in hot water and mixed in a bran mash and given to 100 hens is about the right dose. Repeat this once a week for a month or two. This seems to help in preventing the spread of the disease. It is useless to attempt to doctor individual birds by giving this, so special care or pains should be taken to rid the flock entirely of each and every hen that shows any signs of the disease and if necessary hand pick every single bird. A good many seem to think that it is necessary to kill off all the hens whether they have tuberculosis or not, but this is not necessary. T.B. can be combatted successfully without killing off any of the healthy hens as long as the other things mentioned are attended to.

Eggs and Chicks

Some ask whether the eggs are all right to eat. As a rule a tubercular hen is not laying, but even if she were we doubt whether the disease can be transmitted to human beings. Since only older hens get the disease and not young chickens it is quite all right to rear the chicks as long as cleanliness is followed. We believe that there is more danger from the young stock getting the disease by being under the same conditions than by inheriting it from the parent flock.

Our system of farm poultry keeping as it is carried on, on a good many farms may need considerable changing to place the flock on a better paying basis. Not only will this change mean cutting down the losses from this disease, but it will also mean more money from the flock due to better care and better conditions under which they live (even though eggs may be selling at 15 cents a dozen). We would suggest getting after this disease in real earnest, and after all the sickly hens have been weeded out, after the house has been perfectly cleaned and kept clean, and after the hens have been given better care and not made to shift for themselves, see then how many more eggs you can gather each day than under the old method of caring for them. We are beginning to realize that it is the little things that count in poultry keeping.

Calgary Exhibition and Stampede

The annual frolic known as "The Stampede" in conjunction with the Calgary Exhibition will be held in Calgary, Alberta, during the week of July 7 to 12. The celebration will open with a parade in which will appear hundreds of Indians with their ponies, travois, dogs and full ceremonial regalia, early settlers and old-timers, men and women who pioneered the way across the vast unsettled prairies of the Northwest Territories and paved the way to make the Canadian West the vast inland empire that it is today. Hudson's Bay Company factors with the Red River carts will be there as well as ox-teams, stage coaches, veterans of the 1874 Royal North West Mounted Police, Cowmen and the round-up outfits of cowboys, wild horses, wild cattle, and every type of character that has gone to make the West. Thousands of dollars in cash purses as well as several beautiful silver trophies are awarded to the cowboys and cowgirls in the exciting contests of the sports.



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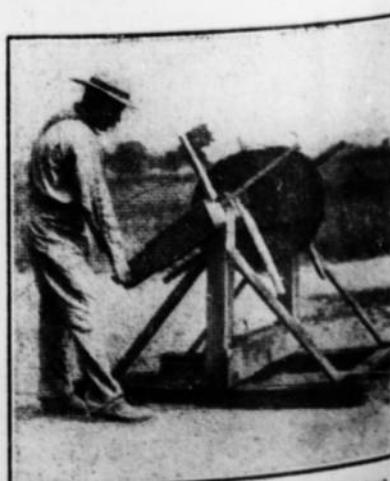
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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

S.G.G.A. Back to Work

The Wheat Pool is at last over the top. All signed contracts are now valid, and the pool will be in operation with the marketing of this year's crop. For many long months the executive of the S.G.G.A. have been sacrificing the interests of the S.G.G.A. in order that the pool might be made an assured success. The time has now come when the attention of the association officials must be turned once more to the work of organization. The pool is the greatest advance ever made by the farmers of Western Canada. It will attend to the orderly marketing of the crops, and that will no doubt be a sufficiently big job for one organization. But it cannot take the place of the Grain Growers' Association. The farmer has many problems outside the actual marketing of his wheat which the pool will not be able to touch, and for the solution of these the S.G.G.A. will still be as necessary as it has ever been since it was first established more than 22 years ago.

Active preparations are now in progress for the series of rallies which is shortly to be arranged. Some of these have already been announced, and others are being lined up and will be announced as soon as definite arrangements are completed. In anticipation of these rallies the following circulars have been sent out to all locals, viz.:

"In consultation with your district director we have decided to hold the Grain Growers' Municipal Rally in Municipality....."

"The success of this rally will depend entirely on the measure of whole-hearted support given to it by the locals and the members of the association in the municipality. If each local and every member in each local will just determine that from now until the date of the rally they will do everything possible towards making it the most outstandingly-successful rally held in the district this year, there will be no doubt of the results."

Program of Music

"Two speakers, a man and a woman, will attend the rally, representing the Central organization. It is confidently expected that in addition to the two Central speakers, the locals of the association in the district will provide a program of entertainment such as music, songs, etc. This program should not be too long and should be made up only of the best selections obtainable in the district. Community singing should be made a special feature of the program."

"Please get in touch with the locals in your municipality and your municipal organizer without delay."

Worth-While Gatherings

"Proper advertising will be one of the most important features in making the rally a success. Leave no stone unturned so that every man and woman in the municipality will know of the rally and where it is to be held. Let them know that it is going to be a gathering well worth while attending, and that they will miss the greatest event of the year if they fail to attend."

"If all locals and members of the association in your municipality will get together and co-operate in a real effort to make this the biggest farmers' day in the history of your district, you can put it over in a manner that may surprise even yourselves."

Responsibility of Locals

"Remember that while Central can help in this work, and will do everything possible to make it a success, the real responsibility for carrying it to a successful conclusion rests with the workers of the association in your own district, and the credit for its success will rest on them."

"If each one just does his or her fair share, the task will not be difficult and the results will be all that could be desired. If the ladies in each dis-

trict in which a rally is to be held can be induced to accept considerable responsibility for the organization work, the success of the rally will be well assured.

Watch for Rally Posters and Help Post Them

"Wishing you every success with your rally, I am

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. J. McPHAIL,
Central secretary."

Fishers of Men

Community singing will be made a feature, and the talking part of the program will not be too long. Locals are recommended to conduct a refreshment booth, and with regard to the program, it should be remembered by those who have the arrangements in hand that it is better to let the audience go away hungering and thirsting for more, than to have their appetites satiated. While the lighter parts of the program should predominate, so far as length is concerned, the canvass for members should not be forgotten. That is the most important thing—the conclusion of the whole matter, and someone should be made responsible at every single rally that is held, for the spreading of the net. For that day especially we must be "fishers of men."

Summer Rallies Arranged

The dates and locations of rallies arranged for districts No. 2 and 16 have now been definitely fixed. The rallies in district No. 2 will take place as follows, viz.: Mun. No. 45 at Summer Cove, Monday, July 7; Mun. No. 74 at Harwood, Tuesday, July 8; Mun. No. 73 at Valor, Wednesday, July 9; Mun. No. 40 at Curzon School, Thursday, July 10; Mun. No. 39 at Green Lake School, Friday, July 11; and Muns. No.'s 70 and 71 at Horizon, Saturday, July 12.

District 16 rallies will take place as under: Mun. 226 at Beechy, Monday, July 7; Mun. 225 at Lucky Lake, Tuesday, July 8; Mun. 285 at Surbiton Picnic Grounds, Wednesday, July 9; Mun. 227 at Clearwater Lake, Thursday, July 10; Mun. 258 at Bickleigh, Friday, July 11; and Mun. 290 at Kindersley, Saturday, July 12.

Very complete arrangements are being made for these two series of rallies, and it only remains to secure the favor of the weather man and a big crowd of farmers and their wives to make them an outstanding success. Every farmer in these various districts should make it a point to be present.

Manitoba

Huston's Winter's Work

Huston district is an old settled community in southwestern Manitoba, but it is far from dead. Rural communities are what their people make them; ours is a real live one. We suffered from the war and the adverse seasons from 1916 to 1922, and our population is 50 per cent. less than in 1913.

Last winter the U.F.M. local and the Young Peoples' Dramatic Society co-operated with splendid results. The U.F.M. held two debates between local teams and two debates with our neighboring local, Broomhill. All these debates were on good practical subjects. We had outside speakers twice, Mr. House on the Wheat Pool, and Messrs. Matheson, Giles and Madge, of Woodstock, on Co-operative Shipping and Corn Raising. Two local men canvassed successfully two townships for the wheat pool. The Young Peoples' Dramatic Club practiced a three-act play, Looking for Mary Jane. There were 11 characters. The play was presented at Huston, Broomhill, Pipestone and each time was given to a large and enthusiastic audience. The total proceeds of the three performances were \$171. At Broomhill and Pipestone the proceeds were divided 50-50 with the organization under whose auspices the play was given. The proceeds were

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The "Noronic," flagship of this splendid fleet, has Stateroom accommodation for 588 people, while its beautiful Dining-room on the Observation Deck has seating capacity for 278. This magnificent steel liner is 385 feet long, and has a beam of 58 feet. Her gross tonnage is 6,905. The "Noronic" has six decks. Six times around her promenade deck is equal to one mile.

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NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY CANADIAN NATIONAL ROUTE

donated by the society to our minister's salary.

One of our last enterprises was calling a public meeting at Huston at which a baseball league with six clubs covering our rural municipality was organized. Our local is holding a corn growing competition in our school district. We plan to hold meetings during the summer. Besides the above we held two enjoyable "500" drives. Our experience is one which any rural community can give during the winter months and receive both pleasure and intellectual advancement.—Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man

Boissevain U.F.M.

Boissevain local is promoting the work of the association with great success in their community, and co-operating with the townspeople whenever possible in meetings, etc. Several meetings have been held in which the town has asked for the co-operation of the

local, and the U.F.M. has served on several committees.

Last March a car load of Kota wheat was shipped in, which was unloaded at \$2.25 per bushel (cost price), and this work was done by the local free of charge. The wheat came from one of the best wheat growers of North Dakota, a director of the improved seed growers there, who visited the local recently and gave a lecture on sweet clover and corn, diversified farming; under the auspices of the U.F.M., one of the best lectures ever given in the local. The result is that 50 per cent. of the farmers are sowing some sweet clover this year.

A year ago the local got two car loads of fence posts (tamarac) from the U.G.G. Ltd., and unloaded them at 13c each, while the local yard charged 25c each. The shipment included some eight-foot corner posts.

The local is arranging a big meeting of both town and country people, at

Continued on Page 21

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The Countrywoman

Sinclair Lewis Visits Canada

WO books which have stirred up a great amount of comment in the United States, Great Britain and Canada during the past couple of years are Sinclair Lewis' *Main Street* and *Babbitt*. The sales of the books have run into tens of thousands. Now interest has been revived again in the author and his books, for Sinclair Lewis is holidaying in northern Manitoba, and on his journey to The Pas and Prince Albert, paid a short visit to Winnipeg.

Whenever Sinclair Lewis' novels come up for discussion among groups of people one is sure to find a very wide difference of opinion in regard to their merit. There is almost always considerable adverse criticism. But an author who has succeeded in having his books bought and read by hundreds of thousands of people and of making them a live topic of discussion among those same people can surely be classed among the arrived writers of the day.

Sinclair Lewis delights to take very ordinary people and make them move through very commonplace experiences in life. He is a very clever pen-photographer, and whether the reader likes or dislikes the characters he meets within the covers of the books he finishes reading the stories with the feeling that he has become acquainted with some very real people. Without pausing to moralize he tells his story in such a way that the reader gets a fairly clear insight into some of the petty details that cause very commonplace human reactions. There is no strong plot and both of the books are much longer than they ought to be.

So many readers turn to books to get away from the routine of living. When they read they do not particularly want to read about life as it is. They rather prefer to read fairy tales, romantic stories of beautiful women and heroic men and of grand deeds and mysterious happenings. They want to read about what life could be in an imaginary world. They prefer dreams and ideals to realities. They are the people who are very apt to be bitter in their criticism of Sinclair Lewis' books.

There are many readers who want to have stories of people so real that they might be picked out of the present day world with its problems, crimes, sorrows, games and joys. They will get a certain pleasure in reading *Babbitt*, the story of a commonplace business man, and *Main Street*, the story of a young, intellectual college-trained woman who lives in a small town. But not all of these will be exactly satisfied with the stories for the author does not put into them the high-lights of inspiration, moments of simple joys and pleasures, the acts of self-sacrifice to be found somewhere or other in the experience of almost every man or woman.

Abraham Lincoln once said words to the effect: that God must have loved common people because he made so many of them. We live in a world that contains a great many common people and we do not need to dwell at length upon their weaknesses, their narrowness of view, their intolerance. In order to live peacefully and to get joy out of living we try to remember, instead, some of their virtues. While we may not want to associate with them it is a good thing to recognize their life and outlook. Sinclair Lewis' books will serve a good purpose if they get the intellectuals, reformers and idealists better acquainted with common people.

Some Kitchen Puzzles

What is more disappointing than a pineapple jelly that refuses to set or a savory dressing as thin as a batter when cooked? While such queer things happen in a kitchen without any apparent reason, culinary tragedies of this kind have been adequately explained by men and women of science.

In fresh pineapple there is a mysterious something, able to change gelatin into a liquid or to prevent it from becoming solid. Scientists cannot tell us exactly what it is, but they know how it acts. They call it an enzyme. When fresh pineapple is added to a fruit gelatin mixture, the dessert remains liquid, because the enzyme has changed the gelatin so that it cannot become firm. This difficulty can be easily surmounted by gently boiling the fruit for about five minutes or by using canned pineapple. Heat kills the enzyme that prevents the jelly from setting.

A savory dressing containing fresh sage during cooking gradually becomes almost as thin as a batter owing to the action of another kind of enzyme. No matter how thick the mixture is before stuffing the bird it will be greatly thinned by the time it reaches the table because the enzyme has been working on the starch in the bread. This improves the flavor and the digestibility but as a rule a stiffer dressing is more popular. Even dried sage sometimes affects the consistency, so in order to be safe the best plan is to employ heat for killing the enzyme. Baking in a hot oven is perhaps the best way of doing this.

These queer substances that perform such unusual antics in the kitchen are perfectly harmless. In fact there are various kinds of them in the body, each doing most important work. Without enzymes food could not be digested properly. Some act upon proteins (milk, cheese, eggs, fish, fowl); some change fats into digestible form; some perform wonders with starches, while others prepare sugars for use in the body.

One of the most important enzymes in the digestive system is rennin which acts upon milk. This is also found in the stomach of a calf and is commercially prepared in the form of rennet for making junket. Rennin solidifies milk and makes it more easily digested. These are only some of the wonders discovered by science.

The Season for Book Agents

Every summer brings its annual crop of book agents to the rural districts, small towns and villages. It is the season of the year when it is most easy to cover large areas by motor or horse, and for that reason is selected by certain organizations and business houses as a season of special activity.

We haven't any particular quarrel with book-publishing houses or agencies that choose to send representatives out to make a personal canvass instead of selling their books through the

regular channels of trade, but we do find reason for serious complaint in some of the methods used to induce people to buy books that they do not want, and in some cases will never read, let alone receive benefit or profit from the information contained.

One might naturally expect that most adults would know that if they sign a promissory note they assume an obligation to pay a certain specified sum of money. And yet over and over again one hears reports of how agents managed to secure the signature of men and women to printed forms of paper which afterwards proved to be, not an order for the books to be sent on approval, but a note promising to pay money for those books. Country school teachers have been the specially-marked prey of book canvassers, but there are many other persons who have been talked into buying books that were practically worthless, and paying out their hard-earned money in a moment of weakness.

It is only to be expected that each individual or family will put a certain sum of money into the purchase of books each year. To spend \$10, \$15 or \$25 on a good set of books once in a while is a very worth-while act. For amounts approximating those mentioned the purchaser should be able to secure some very interesting and valuable reading. But even when spending any of those amounts, great thought should be given to the purchase so that the greatest good and most enjoyment possible will be received. It is an easy matter to get the opinion of some good authority, in a local high school, the provincial university, or some magazine of reputable standing. Then the buyer will be in a position to make a good selection, and as years go by he will take increasingly great satisfaction out of the books bought.

When an agent quotes a certain person of authority as recommending the books the buyer should be cautious. It is always safer to take the name and address of the firm selling the books and then inform the agent that you will wait to confirm that recommendation. Never be rushed into buying something of which you are not absolutely sure. It is much wiser to wait, and if the agent has a good line of books to offer he should respect you more for your caution.

In selecting books, like selecting friends, it is very wise to be careful what or whom you take into your home. You cannot tell how far their influence will extend.

When Entertaining Guests

Almost every farm home has visitors at some time or other during the year. Sometimes the farm woman is puzzled as to what forms of entertainment are likely to be most pleasing to her guest. It pays to study the personality of the visitor and find out if you can a little of her likes and dislikes and the underlying purpose of her visit. If she has come to the country for a rest, if at all possible let her have a room entirely by herself. If she is a book-worm, let her read as much as she likes, but if she loves activity let her help around the house or with some of the outdoor tasks.

Some city dwellers who come to the country for a holiday, dearly love to help with the garden work, or go berry-picking, or take long walks or rides on country roads. If the housewife is busy and the guest feels that she should help with the



Some lesser known ornamentals from the Manitoba garden of F. L. Skinner, Dropmore. Left—One of the earliest to bloom (*Saxifrage Crassifolia*). This photo was taken May 15, 1922. Centre—Ukrainian Wild Thyme (*Thymus Odoratissimus*) growing in a thick mat under a Weeping Birch. Right—One of the hardiest primroses, flowering at the end of May (*Primula Cortusoides*). Continued on Page 21

Can Farm Methods Be Improved?

Continued from Page 7

to the cows I notice about 20 per cent. difference in the milk. I have sown one acre of turnips this year which are to be fed to the cows after milking in order not to taint the milk.

In this district pigs have always been profitable in the winter. They run at large. I fatten them on rye and screenings of wheat. Potatoes have usually been profitable if kept till a suitable price is offered.

I maintain that farming does pay and give some profits even in such a district as I am describing. But the farmer with knowledge and experience and a fair amount of brains, some cattle, profiting by his experiences and failures, can make good, given some capital and fair land.

I take out ten horses, six on the plow and lead four on the harrows or six on the seed drill and lead four on the harrows; milk cows, night and morning. I haul wheat 16 miles in zero weather, taking two loads at a trip, one trailing behind the other, and hunt wood in the winter, all to pay interest on debt accrued in the dry years when we persisted in growing only wheat. I am trying to get a margin to buy or time to make some of the labor-saving devices that I know I need. The early settler was advised and guided by the banker and financier to take up money and loans. They did not foresee the present conditions. He built mean barns and houses devoid of labor-saving devices, expecting to get rich quickly. Today he has lost his capital and in his bitter moments feels he is on the treadmill, nothing to do but go forward. If we are to get out of this rut and get a clean start it is to be co-operation. I cannot say the word too loudly or clearly. Co-operation in buying, in selling, in helping each other out. The Guide is training us to think and act co-operatively. We must stand by such organizations as the Grain Growers' Association, the wheat pool, etc. When we can get a margin of profit we may begin to get more power on the farm.—A. R. C., Sask.

Seven Items of Improvement

THE greatest and most valuable asset of a nation is her men and women. The same is true of the community which is a small unit of the nation. The measure of the value of that asset is in the moral, social and intellectual fibre of those men and women, and the degree of development along those lines will be determined very largely by the environment surrounding those people. These qualities which are characteristic of the higher life are strictly necessary before we can really profit by improved methods along any of the material lines, so for the foundation or ground work we should have our church, our community hall, and the best obtainable both in teacher and building for our public school.

Now for our improved methods. First, I will aim at an all-the-year-round system of farming instead of six or seven months which is all too prevalent on the prairie farms. Our taxes, our mortgages, and our notes to bank are working every day in the year and if our farming operations only cover a little more than half of that time we cannot expect to keep pace with these and other liabilities. This of course will mean diversified farming which will include a little dairying, a few hogs and sheep, a good flock of poultry and a few swarms of bees.

Second, I will next encourage the farmers of our community to stop that most wasteful of all methods of farming, namely, the system of bare summer-fallow, and substitute the system of cultivating this land all summer to conserve moisture and eradicate weeds. We will grow alfalfa or some of the clovers on part of it and we will raise corn and other cultivated crops on the balance of it.

Third, I will encourage our community to go in for uniformity in breed of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. In each of these the breed should be pure. The horses should be heavy draft as they are so much superior to the scrub either for work or for the market. Cattle will be either beef or dairy strain or perhaps we will handle both. Sheep will be of

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a variety that is large enough that both the wool clip and the carcass will be well above the average, and the swine will come up to the requirements of the market for bacon hogs. Uniformity in any of these stock will make it easier to ship collectively and the community will have a reputation for these different breeds which will ensure it a market for its surplus.

Fourth, we will have complete co-operation in both buying and selling. We will co-operate in purchasing our necessities and we will do the same in everything we have for sale. Our wheat will go to the wheat pool and we will aim at having pools for the various products that we will handle. Our dairying will necessitate a community creamery in order to standardize our products and our aim will be to place everything with the ultimate consumer instead of having various sets of middlemen.

Fifth, in our growing of grain, grasses and vegetables we will use pure-bred seed; except for a little extra cost at start they are as cheaply grown as poor or mixed seeds. The crops will look better and they will be worth more as a considerable portion will be sold for seed at a premium over average market price.

Sixth, machinery for saving of labor will be installed as thoroughly as our finances will allow both for the doing of average work around the farm and also in the farm home.

Seventh, our community will be as far as possible self-contained or self-sustained by raising the greatest variety possible in meats, cereals, vegetables, fruits, honey, poultry products and dairy products. This variety would give us the necessities of life and would be in decided contrast to some rural people who go to town to purchase their bacon and canned milk.

This makes seven items for our community improvement. Seven is said to be the perfect number. With these seven we will construct an arch. Co-operation, the central condition, will be the keystone of the arch. If this arch is resting on a foundation of the characteristics referred to in the introduction of this article we can count on success, a word of seven letters, and if we have success in the various things outlined in this article it will mean stability and permanence for agriculture, the greatest and most important industry in this young nation of ours.—J. C., Sask.

Possibilities for Improvements

IN the first place this is a mixed farming district and horse power can be utilized to better advantage than tractor farming. It has been a handicap to this community that the arable acreage has been limited. We must push this



Two patterns very popular throughout the Dominion

phase of our farming operations if we expect to see real prosperity. The land is not easy to clear and break, but as the spider climbed the web so can the farmer break land and improve his farm and the district.

We have not paid sufficient attention to the growing of forage crops, and it is very important that we should, because our land is becoming depleted of humus and fibre. Although we summer-fallow, grow a little alfalfa, brome and western rye, yet our percentage is too small. More attention must be paid to the growing of forage leguminous crops. Nitrogen must be returned to the soil as well as humus and fibre.

One of the reasons for this condition is lack of credit. Too many farmers are forced to start farming in debt. Our credit system is poor. Short-term credit is useless to the farmer. Our government must come to the rescue and enact legislation to provide long-term credit at a reasonable rate of interest. It has taken a very determined man to stay with the farm with the serious deflation which has taken place. At the end of the year's operation the hired man is often the better off. It is hard to admit this condition. But we are relating facts. If the farmers could obtain the desired credit we would not be forced to sell our coarse grains in the fall to meet notes at the bank, etc. For greater profit these should be fed, not sold.

Our cash crop should be wheat, and possibly a little barley at a premium.

In the past we have not given enough attention to better breeding. Our scrubs were too numerous. Although

\$100 In Prizes for Boys and Girls \$100

Would You Like to Earn Some Money?

What is your hobby for this season? Are you one of the thousands of boys and girls who are raising poultry, livestock, gardens or seed grain, keeping bees, doing canning or sewing, or carrying out some other interesting project? If so, you are eligible to become a member of The Grain Growers' Guide Excelsior Club. There is no membership fee. In order to get the handsome club button and membership certificate, all you have to do is to write and tell the secretary what you are doing. Do not pass up this opportunity of joining the large army of boys and girls already enlisted in Excelsior Club work.

In the fall, prizes to the amount of \$100 in cash will be awarded to the members who have accomplished the most during the season.

Address your letter to the Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

these are getting fewer yet we cannot over-emphasize the importance of this. The scrub should be completely eliminated from our district.

In our district too few realize the importance of erecting an implement shed for machinery. In a country where timber is rather plentiful and is sawn almost at your door there is really little excuse for letting the implements stand outside, they rust out more quickly than they wear out.

Beautifying the farmstead could be greatly improved in this district. The environment surrounding the home is very important. The influence on yourself, your children, the neighbors and business men whom you deal with cannot be overestimated. Some farmers will say there is no money in it, but the pleasure derived from a well-kept farmstead and the impression given to

others more than pays for the time spent on it.

Just a word on the house itself. Many farmers could and would, if they only fully realized the importance of it, build better homes than they do. I do not mean costly ones, but neat and convenient ones. A woman spends so much of her time in the house with the children. If you are going to live a congenial life, it is most essential that the environment be as pleasant as it is possible to make it. It is an easy thing to get discouraged in dull surroundings. If a team of horses is hiched to a heavy load, and one horse refuses to pull, the load is left. The same is applicable on the farm regarding the teamwork of man and wife. If they do not pull they are also left.

Another thing we should try to do in this locality is to get better seed,

thereby getting greater returns for our labor. More attention should be paid to the garden, better marketing of eggs and poultry and dairy produce. Bee-keeping has not been tried by any one here. If bees can be successfully kept in Edmonton at the agricultural college, there is no reason why they could not be kept here. Sidelines should be emphasized by every farmer in this district.

Last but not least is the salvage farm problem of the Soldier Settlement Board. We have in this district approximately 55 salvage farms. These are mostly vacant and the municipality cannot collect taxes from this land. Neither are our schools getting any revenue from them. If these farms were valued at their present value it might be possible to sell them and so settle and further inhabit the community and improve conditions generally. The municipality would derive more revenue in the form of taxation, thus enabling us to effect some necessary improvements to our roads and keep our schools open the year round. Under existing conditions we are unable to give our children the necessary elementary education that they are entitled to. Surely there is no industry that requires a better education than does agriculture. The old saying that anyone can be a farmer is threadbare.

There are many labor-saving devices that could be used in this district, both in the home and on the land, but space will not permit me to go into details. I have only tried to give a general survey of the conditions, attempting to show our weakness and the possibility of improvements.—M. E. Alta.

TINY THE NURSE-MAID

For dinner, Nicky Nutt and Tiny had fresh yellow perch rolled in crisp cracker crumbs and fried in deep fat. Nicky told Tiny to wash the dishes and tidy the kitchen. Nicky started for the village. He turned the corner, and there, beside a funny little gate he saw a sign which read: "Servant wanted by the day." Nicky had an idea. Now, Nicky did not want to work as a servant, but he called to the little Doo Dad lady and told her he could get someone to perform her many tasks. In Dooville, it was quite hard to find a good servant and the little Doo Dad lady was pleased. Away went Nicky as fast as his legs could carry him. When he reached home, Tiny had the dishes all washed and stacked in neat rows on the pantry shelves. Nicky seized Tiny's new straw hat and put it on his head. He caught hold of Tiny's trunk and said "C'mon ol' pal," and away they hurried back to the house of the little Doo Dad lady. Nicky told her that Tiny could do anything and that he was the best servant in the village. The little lady was not quite sure but she decided to give Tiny a trial and gave Nicky 50 cents. Now, Tiny, was very much surprised—but he followed the little lady as Nicky had told him. Nicky did not wait to see what became of Tiny. He rushed down to Doc Sawbones' soda fountain and bought ice cream. Nicky had just finished his second dish when he glanced down the street. What do you think he saw? It was Tiny. On his head he had a little nurse's cap around his neck he wore a stiff starched scarf, on his tail the little Doo Dad lady had knotted a polka dot bow, and he was pushing a baby carriage. Marching along behind was the little Doo Dad lady, all dressed in her Sunday best and carrying a parasol. It did look funny, and the little Doo Dads laughed until their sides ached. Poor Tiny! He was so humiliated, he didn't know what to do. Now, Nicky thought Tiny would have to pump water, and carry wood and scrub the floors. When he saw Tiny all dressed up and wheeling the baby he just couldn't help it—he fairly shook with laughter. He laughed until he nearly fell off his chair, and the tears ran down his cheeks.





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The Countrywoman

Continued from Page 18

work so that they can enjoy their good times together after the work is finished, let her do so. It is always well to explain at the beginning the routine of family life, that is, the hours of rising and of meals. If the guest understands this at the beginning she will know how to govern her time accordingly, and will not feel that her presence is causing any serious disturbance of that general routine.

Do not ask the visitors to be continually deciding between two alternatives, whether they will go to town or go visiting a neighbor, whether they would rather read or go berry-picking, or to choose between certain two articles of food for the coming meal. The guests in your home are anxious to fit into the life of that home naturally and easily, and they do not want to feel that they are causing their hostess any extra worry or work. So decide things in advance as you think they would most likely want to have them arranged.

If there are certain people in the community you are anxious to have your visitor meet, try to arrange an afternoon when you can have them into your own home. If she has met them in this way she will more greatly appreciate a visit to their homes. It is wise though to find out if she really wants to mix with strangers.

Summer is a busy time on the farm but it is one of the seasons in which it is the most pleasant to entertain friends who really like country life. Entertaining does not need to be a burden unless we make it so for ourselves.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 17

which protest will be made against the proposed increase in freight rates, and at which various other matters of importance to the farmers in particular, will be dealt with.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a recent meeting of the Crocus Hill U.F.M.: "That this local views with considerable concern, the proposals to increase transportation costs, by the new freight classification, No. 17, as being against the best interests of the agricultural industry, and hereby desires it to be reported to the railway commissioners at Ottawa, that this local protests against same, as being unjust, unreasonable and not necessary." Copy of resolution has been forwarded to the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa.

A women's conference under the auspices of the Selkirk District Farm Women, will be held at Grosse Isle, on Friday, July 4.

Alberta

A Healthy Development

Helmsdale local, though handicapped by its location a long distance from the railway, having no schoolhouse in which to hold meetings and being only in its infancy, has purchased a number of commodities co-operatively, and holds interesting meetings. Practically every farmer in the district is enrolled in the local, and 95 per cent. are members, also, of the wheat pool. It is hoped that the local will be able, before long, to build a community hall; meantime, meetings are held in the home of one of the members.

Landonville Short Course

Landonville U.F.W.A. local arranged a short course in dressmaking which they found to be very enjoyable and valuable. Mrs. Strauch, of the Olds School of Agriculture, conducted the course, which was attended by 12 members and lasted for three days. The local plans next year to hold a similar course in millinery.

Ask Revaluation

A resolution passed recently, by Nesbit local U.F.A., declares that under present conditions returned men cannot hope to pay their indebtedness to the Soldiers' Settlement Board, for land and stock, and suggests that the government should reduce the indebtedness by 50 per cent.

From 30 to 140

A membership contest held by Wintering Hills local increased the membership from 30 to 140, and enrolled almost all the farmers in the district. The teams were captained by Mrs. J. E. King, who was declared the winner, and Mrs. S. W. Vermillion. Mrs. Vermillion's team entertained the whole local to a supper and dance on June 7, in accordance with the terms of the contest.

U.F.A. Notes

Premier Greenfield will speak at picnics which have been arranged at Knee Hill Creek, on July 3, and at Orkney on July 4.

The C.P.R. is asked by Delburne local, in a resolution carried at a recent meeting, to supply a refrigerator car on the Calgary to Edmonton line for use in handling eggs and other perishable products.

Organization of Meanook local took place recently. John A. MacIntyre is the president, and Fred MacIntyre the secretary.

Their two-roomed school is used by the Starline U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals to hold their business meetings at the same time. Afterwards, a joint social meeting is held, with program and refreshments.

"Was Freed of Gall Stones And Persistent Backache"

Mr. Alexander Bradley, R.R. No. 1, Carp, Ont., writes:



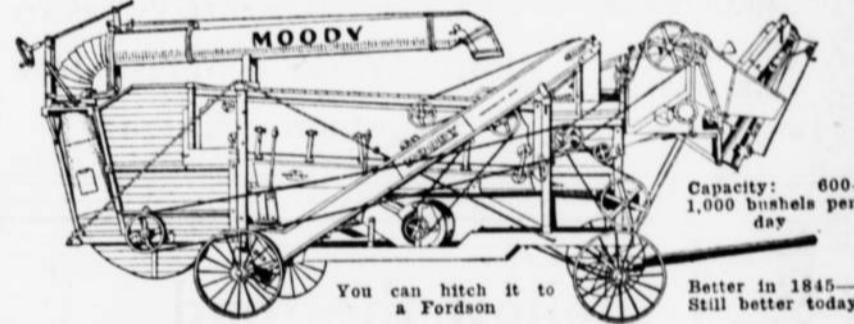
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F. H. Reed, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alta., is holding a field day on July 3. Farmers and their families are invited to come and bring their lunches. The

particular idea is to show the result of experimental work in legumes and grasses and the method of producing silage crops.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 20, 1924.
WHEAT—Closing today at \$1.17½ for July and \$1.11½ for October, prices show an advance of around 6¢ for the week. The undertone throughout has been firm, and it is apparently no local condition that has caused the advance in values. Liverpool and South American markets have advanced sharply, and reports of damage throughout the United States to the growing crops has been the principal cause. Local conditions are favorable, and the recent rains had a bearish effect temporarily but the market came back strong afterwards on small volume of buying and remains quite firm. After such an advance as has been experienced in wheat during the last few weeks a reaction is to be expected, but so far it doesn't seem to be in evidence. Cash demand is poor and there is some talk of export houses re-selling on this market. They apparently cannot work cash wheat overseas at the present price, but as there is little wheat offering now, it is possible that importers will have to pay the price if they want the wheat later.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have been firm in wheat, and a fairly large business going on. There continues to be an excellent demand for all lower grades of oats and barley, but the top grades are neglected. Shipments of oats from the country show a considerable increase and a more active market can be looked for.

June	CASH WHEAT						Year Ago
	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1 N...	115½	117½	119½	118	117½	116½	114½
2 N...	112½	114	116	114½	113	112½	107
3 N...	109	110½	112	111	110	109	104
4...	103	104	105	104	103	102	99
5...	97½	99	98	97	95	94	104
6...	92½	93	94	92	92	90	89
Feed	82	81	83	81	81	79	90

June 16 to 21 inclusive.	Winnipeg Futures					Week Ago	Year Ago
	16	17	18	19	20		
Wheat—							
July	116	117	119½	118	117	116	113½
Oct.	110	111	113½	111	110	108	104
Dec.	108½	108	109	108	108	107	106
Oats—							
July	41½	41	41½	41	42	41½	41
Oct.	40	40	40	40	40	40	42½
Dec.	39½	39	39½	39	39	38½	39
Barley—							
July	64½	64	64	65½	65	64½	53½
Oct.	59	59	60	61	61	60	58
Flax—							
July	210	210	213½	216	210	218	209½
Oct.	184	183	185	189	189	188	182
Dec.	177	178	181	183	183	181	..
Rye—							
July	75½	74½	74	74½	74	74½	64½
Oct.	75	75	75	75	75	74½	67½

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed June 19 as follows: July, 9s 1½d; October, 9s 4d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.38½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: July, \$1.30½; October, \$1.28½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.25½ to \$1.30½; No. 1 northern, \$1.27½ to \$1.29½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.22½ to \$1.27½; No. 2 northern, \$1.20½ to \$1.25½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.23½; No. 3 northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.22½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.26½ to \$1.30½; No. 1 hard, \$1.23½ to \$1.33½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.20½ to \$1.21½; No. 1 hard, \$1.19½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.15½ to \$1.18½; No. 1 durum, \$1.12½ to \$1.14½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.14½ to \$1.16½; No. 2 durum, \$1.11½ to \$1.13½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.12½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 durum, \$1.08½ to \$1.12½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 8½c; No. 3 yellow, 8½c to 9½c; No. 2 mixed, 8½c to 9½c; No. 3 mixed, 8½c to 9½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 47½c to 48½c; No. 3 white, 47½c to 48½c; No. 4 white, 44½c to 46½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 72c to 74c; medium to good, 69c to 71c; lower grades, 59c to 68c. Rye—No. 2, 71½c to 71½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.43½ to \$2.46½.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

There were 2,198 cattle, 1,254 hogs, and no sheep on sale. The cattle run was somewhat larger than anticipated, resulting in slow and draggy trading, especially on medium and half fat cattle, which were uneven to 25c lower. Export steers and well finished butchers held fairly steady, and were sold from \$6.00 to \$6.25. The bulk of the sales of butcher steers was of the medium order, and the medium to good were weighed up from \$5.25 to \$5.75, with the common grades from \$4.25 to \$5.00. Preference was shown to fleshy heifers and light finished cows, but heavy fat cows were hard to move. Mixed loads of cows and heifers sold from \$4.00 to \$4.50, while a few odd sales were higher. Medium to fair cows made within range of \$3.00 to \$4.00, and common around \$2.50. Veal calves were a slow trade; good to choice vealers ranged from \$6.00 to \$7.75, and common downward to \$3.00. Bulls were in poor request, the best selling from \$1.75 to \$2.25. The stocker and feeder trade continues restricted, and stockmen are holding back until hay harvest is assured. Good feeders made from \$4.00 to \$4.25, and fair to good stockers ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.00. Stocker heifers and cows made around \$2.75.

The hog market remained steady; thick smooths sold at \$6.75 and bacon selectis at \$7.42, off-car weights.

No sheep market was established, due to the lack of receipts.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending June 20, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,848; hogs, 7,090; sheep, 286. Last week: Cattle, 4,140; hogs, 7,127; sheep, 139.

Cattle receipts while somewhat lighter than the previous week still continue heavier than the trade can take care of at steady prices. There are a great number of half-finished grass cattle now coming forward, and this has really more to do than anything else with the weak undertone that the trade has developed. We cannot too strongly urge those of our customers who have put their cattle out on grass to keep them until they are well-finished as the packers at the present time are not interested in anything except reasonably well-finished butcher cattle. Choice heavy export steers and handy-weight butcher steers are bringing from 6½c to 6¾c. Good quality feeder steers from 4c to 4½c. Choice short-ups to 5c. Choice stockers 3½c to 4c; medium 3c to 3½c. Choice handy-weight veal calves 7c to 8c, choice heavy calves from 4c to 4½c; common, light calves in exceedingly poor demand at from 2c to 3c.

The hog market is about steady in line with last week, thick-smooths at time of writing selling from \$6.90 to \$7.00 with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select bacon.

There are not sufficient sheep and lambs coming to really establish a market. Choice lambs bringing from 14c to 16c, choice sheep from 6c to 8c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

Dominion Day, July 1, is a recognized holiday, and the exchange will be closed on this date. All stock arriving, however, will receive every care and attention until the following day when trading will again be resumed.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$6.25 to \$6.75
Prime butcher steers.....	6.00 to 6.25
Good to choice steers.....	5.75 to 6.00
Medium to good steers.....	5.50 to 5.80
Common steers.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers.....	4.75 to 5.00
Medium feeders.....	3.75 to 4.25
Common feeder steers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers.....	3.75 to 4.25
Medium stockers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common stockers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows.....	4.25 to 4.50
Fair to good cows.....	3.00 to 3.50
Cutter cows.....	2.00 to 2.50
Breeding stock cows.....	2.25 to 2.75
Canner cows.....	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves.....	7.00 to 8.00
Choice heavy calves.....	4.50 to 5.50
Common calves.....	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves.....	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is weak with receipts light. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 2½c fls 22c, seconds 16c. Jobbing, extras 2½c to 27½c, fls 25c to 25½c, seconds 19c to 19½c. Poultry: Live fowl 13c to 17c, geese 10c to 12c, ducks 10c to 12c, turkeys 13c to 17c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Markets declining in receipts. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, fls 20c to 21c. Jobbing, extras 22c to 27½c, fls 25c to 25½c, seconds 19c to 20c. The North Battleford section reports eggs a little less plentiful with prices unchanged. Poultry: A failing off in supply of live fowl with prices ranging from 10c to 12c per pound.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts light, market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, cases returned, extras 20c, fls 17c, seconds 12c. Jobbing, extras 20c to 27½c, fls 22c, seconds 21c, retailing, extras 32c, fls 30c. Poultry: Unchanged.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur June 16 to June 21, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	4 CW	Eggs	
June 16	40½	40	40	37½	36½	64	61½	58	57½	210½	208½	190½	190½	74½	
17	40½	39½	39½	37	36½	64	62	58	58						

MACHINERY and AUTOS

FOR SALE—TWO COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFITS. One, Case 20 x 40 gas tractor; 28 x 50 case separator in A1 shape. One, Minneapolis engine 35 x 70, one 36 x 60 case separator, in good shape. Snap for cash. Norris, Davidson, Sask.

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SELLING—COMPLETE OUTFIT. 20-40 CASE gas tractor, 26-46 Case steel separator with drive belt, 10 x 16 caboose. Nearly new. Terms. Write Chris Ness, Spy Hill, Sask. 23-5

SELLING—CASE STEAM OUTFIT, 25-H.P. engine, 40-62 separator, Garden City feeder. New belts. Outfit in good condition. For further information write Thos. Lobb, Inland, Alta. 25-3

FOR SALE—15 H.P. ROBT. CROLL PORTABLE steam engine, inspected and ready for work, good condition. Price \$400. f.o.b. Croll, Man. J. Kalmur, Croll, Man. 25-2

SECOND-HAND TRACTORS, SEPARATORS, plows. Bargains. Write J. W. Graham, Box 182, Aspinwall, Sask. 25-5

SELLING—GARDEN CITY FEEDER, 36-INCH, good condition, \$100 cash. Samuel Eby, Roland, Man. 25-3

SELLING—AMERICAN-ABEL 26 H.P. STEAM plowing engine, good condition. Alberta boiler, \$600. Box 229, Emerson, Man. 24-2

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY 32-INCH STEEL feeder, almost new, \$80 cash. Nelson Banister, Oak Lake, Man. 26-3

FOR SALE—18-36 GRAY TRACTOR, 24-INCH breaker, four-bottom engine plow, Ford ton truck. Hopkins, Glenside, Sask.

FOR SALE—STEWART COMBINATION SHEAF, hoist, in good condition, price \$250. W. W. Burns, Lewvan, Sask. 26-4

SELL OR EXCHANGE—SMALL THRESHER, engine gang, packer, drill, wagon, all O.K., for sheep. C. Schott, Reist, Alta. 26-2

TRADE—12-25 HUBER TRACTOR, WITH plows for good car or steam tractor. J. Solojuik, Duvall, Sask.

SELLING—28-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER, A1 condition, \$150. Hamersley, Hafford, 524 Spadina Crescent East, Saskatoon, Sask.

WANTED—STEEL BEAM BRUSH BREAKER, 20-inch preferred. State price in first letter. Andrew Sandness, Weldon, Sask. 26-2

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SELLING—28-46 GEORGE WHITE SEPARATOR, cheap. Carl Hjelte, Riverhurst, Sask. 26-2

WANTED—SMALL THRESHER. L. LUKE, Readlyn, Sask.

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Old Tom Turkeys 13c
Crates forwarded on request to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed promptly.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.**CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG****Our Ottawa Letter**

Continued from Page 3
and Commerce Committee, and will remain there until the end of the session. It is hard to see, however, how they can manage at the next session of parliament to exercise the influence upon that body which they believe they have exercised in the past.

The Postal Strike

Interest in parliamentary work during the week was very much diverted by the threatened strike of the postal workers. There were some unpleasant features in the situation. There are few in the House who believe that the men are being paid a sufficient wage, but on the other hand, the general impression is that the government, having submitted the question of salary revisions to the Civil Service Commission, which, under the statute, is the authoritative body to deal with such a matter, and having exhausted all the means in its power to secure a settlement, was in duty bound to take a firm stand and to resist all efforts on the part of the men to over-ride established authority and have the question submitted to parliament. It would appear that the strike was organized in the city of Toronto, and that the executive which met the government was not entirely unanimous on the question. Conflicting telegrams were sent out after a truce of twenty-four hours had been declared, and as a result the workers went out on strike in the city of Toronto, in Montreal, and in various other points. Hon. Charles Stewart promptly announced that the first duty of the government was to see that the King's mails were carried and issued an ultimatum to the effect that any man who did not return to work at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, would be regarded as having abandoned his job, and would not be reinstated. In view of the confusion which was created by the conflicting telegrams, however, the government decided to take a more merciful view, and announced later that eight o'clock on Saturday morning would be the last hour for return. In the meantime upwards of 700 new men have been taken on to fill vacant posts, and the returning men will be compelled to take their chances in competition with these.

The Church Union Bill and the report of the

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

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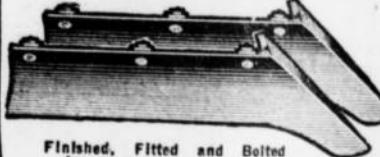
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